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C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

M. F. EGAN, Business Manager.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 19, 1872 NO. 190.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Relations of France and Germany.

LONDON, April 18.—*The Daily Telegraph*, in an editorial article this morning, asserts in decided terms that its statement made a few days since, relating to the precarious relations between France and Germany, was founded upon undeniable facts. The *Telegraph* says: "We deem it our duty to declare the certain and solemn fact that upon President Thiers's decision this week depends the fate of France. We are not speaking rhetorically. We measure anxiously these most grave and momentous words. On Monday Count Von Arnim, German Embassador to France, carried the ultimatim to Thiers. The purport of this ultimatum is that Germany sees in the French army bill and in the speeches of Thiers menaces of vengeance, and a programme for the eventual repudiation by France of her indebtedness to Germany. Bismarck, therefore, demands that the armaments of France be reduced and that war estimates diminished. The alternative will be the reoccupation by the German troops of the evacuated French territory, and war if necessary."

PARIS, April 18.—The *Constitutionnel* positively contradicts the statement made by the London *Daily Telegraph*, that serious differences had arisen between France and Germany.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 18.—General Sherman, Col. Audenried and Lieut. Grant will soon depart for a tour through Russia.

LONDON, April 18.—Viscount Milton, member of the House of Commons, will soon resign. He intends making a visit to America.

ROME, April 18.—Geo P. Marsh, American Minister to Italy, is seriously ill.

LONDON, April 18.—The regular weekly statement of the Bank of England, published to-day, shows an increase of £136,000 during the past week.

The Markets.

LONDON, April 18, 4:30 P. M.—Consols, for money, 92¾; for account, 92¾. American bonds—5-20s of '62, 90¼; 5-20s of '65, 91¾; 5-20s of '67, 93¾; 10-40s, 89¾.

FRANKFORT, April 18.—5-20s of '62, 95⅞@96.

PARIS, April 18.—Rentes 59f 30c.

LIVERPOOL, April 18.—Cotton steady; middling upland 11⅝@11¾d. Breadstuffs firm. California white wheat 11s 8d@11s 10d; red spring 10s 9d@11s 1d.

POLITICAL.

Liberal Republican Meeting at Salem, Ohio.
Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SALEM, O., April 18, 1872.

A call for a public meeting to send delegates to the Liberal Republican Convention at Cincinnati, May 1st, has been circulated here and numerously signed. Also, on behalf of the Republicans to whom it was presented signed the call. Among the signers are Hon. J. Twining Brooks, Jacob Heaton, Dr. J. C. Whinney and Simon Sharp, all prominent Republicans.

The Virginia Republican State Convention.

RICHMOND, VA., April 18.—In the Republican State Convention to-day, the committee on resolutions reported a platform of principles, which was adopted. The platform is prefaced by a reaffirmation of the resolutions of the State Conventions of the last six years, as embodied in the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the federal constitution and the concurrent acts of Congress. The principles in brief are that slavery shall never more exist in the Union; that all citizens are entitled to equal civil and political rights; that the right of suffrage belongs to all citizens without proscriptive qualifications; that the laws of Congress for the enforcement of these rights should be diligently executed, and if insufficient, new ones should be framed; that the Republican party is opposed to all proscription for opinion's sake; that the world's progress challenges it to produce financial results more successful than have been achieved by President Grant's administration; that the national debt has been diminished, taxation reduced, our credit improved, perpetrators of fraud vigorously punished, the revenue collected and officials held to strict accountability; that a well conducted and faithfully administered system of free schools is the cardinal policy of the Republican party; that School Boards should be elected by the people; that the action of the Superintendent of public instruction of Virginia is approved. The seventh resolution arraigns the Conservative party of Virginia for its unjust and proscriptive policy, for holding the masses in ignorance, for oppressive taxation, and for neglecting to carry out the homestead law. It also asks Congress to adopt Senator Lewis's bill for the extension of the bankrupt law so as to cover homesteads. The eighth resolution offers the name of Senator John F. Lewis as a fit candidate for Vice President of the United States. The ninth resolution indorses the acts of President Grant, and urges his renomination.

This afternoon the Republican State Convention elected a full delegation to the Philadelphia Convention. Half of the delegates are colored. A resolution declaring for universal amnesty was introduced, but no objection being made, it went over.

The Conference of Chase Men at Parkersburg, W. Va.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., April 18.—At a conference of leading liberal Republicans and liberal Democrats, held in this city to-day, it was resolved that the liberal Republicans of West Virginia who may attend as delegates to the Liberal Republican Convention at Cincinnati, on the first of May, 1872, be requested to be all honorable means to secure the nomination by that body of Chief Justice Chase for the Presidency. A similar resolution was adopted requesting the liberal Democrats who may be in attendance as delegates to the Labor Reform and Reform Convention, which meets the same time and place, to use their influence for the nomination of the Chief Justice. The platform was adopted, liberal in its character, which briefly explains the following propositions: The perpetuity and sovereignty of the American Union; restoration of local self-government; the preservation and co-ordination of the three departments of the Government—executive, legislative and judicial; an acceptance in good faith of the late amendments to the constitution; the adjustment of our tariff laws on a revenue standard, with such discriminations only as the general interest may require; amnesty for all past political offenses; the protection of the rights of Cuba; a speedy return of the currency to a specie standard; the accession of neighbor States when it can be done without interference with national obligations and without force or fraud; the protection of American citizens, whether native or naturalized; from the despotism of foreign governments, and the inviolability of the national debt. The platform concludes with an appeal to all patriotic citizens to unite to protect the union of States, the rights of citizens, and for the restoration of peace, progress and prosperity to the entire people.

Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Union League.

NEW YORK, April 18.—The National Executive Committee of the Union League of America held the first meeting for the year at the Nicholas Hotel, Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania, temporary chairman. After some routine business, ex-Governor Wm. A. Newell, of New Jersey, was elected chairman for the year, and Thomas G. Baker, of New York, secretary. A large amount of important business connected with the Presidential campaign was transacted, and interesting addresses delivered by ex-Governor Lippin of Rhode Island, Governor Perham, of Maine, Wm. V. Alexander, of New York, Jas. Chanman of New Jersey, and others. An interesting statement of the condition of the South was made by Congressman Rainey, of South Carolina. After the appointment of various committees, the committee unanimously adopted a resolution pledging the support of the Union League to the nominees of the Union Republican party, as put forth by the regular conventions thereof. The committee adjourned to meet on the 16th of May in Philadelphia.

Louisiana Democracy Hesitate to Make State Nominations.

NEW ORLEANS, April 18.—The Democratic State Convention met in the National Theater, General Alexander Dellonet temporary chairman. There was a large attendance, all the parishes being represented, but a permanent organization was not effected. The members seem to be equally divided regarding nominations, many favoring a postponement until after the Cincinnati Convention.

Lively Hail Storm in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, April 18.—A terrific hail storm passed over Normandy, on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, this morning. The hail stones were as large as walnuts and did much damage to growing crops. Cattle, horses and some were greatly terrified by the storm, which extended over an extent of territory of about six miles.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Bill Harrison, a bar-keeper, shot and killed Jas Swoboda, a grocer, in a house of illfame in Cairo, Wednesday night.

Only about 300 of the Cincinnati coalyardmers are on a strike, and it is probable their places will soon be filled.

The ten-hour law has been defeated in the Massachusetts Senate.

The National Sunday School Convention opened its session at Indianapolis yesterday.

In the Ohio House of Representatives, yesterday, the House bill to provide for the appointment of trustee of minors, insane or imbecile persons residing outside of Ohio, but having property in Ohio, was passed; also the bill making the obtaining of goods under false pretenses, and for obtaining signatures to negotiable paper in a similar manner, a penitentiary offense.

XLII CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 18, 1872.

SENATE.

Mr. SUMNER gave notice that when the amnesty bill comes up he will move as an amendment another bill of far greater importance, namely, the supplementary civil rights bill, [Laughter], and hoped for the support of the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. ROBERTSON promised his support.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported the House bill relating to the construction of bridges across the Ohio river above the mouth of the Big Sandy, with amendments. The amendments strike out the requirement for authority from States, so as to provide simply that bridges over the Ohio may be erected by any persons or corporations having lawful authority therefor. The provisions of this bill require one span to be ninety feet above low water and forty feet above highest water mark, measured to the bottom chord of the bridge, and provides that changes made in the plan of construction during the progress of the work shall be approved by the Secretary of War, and that changes made by the direction of Congress shall be at the expense of the owners.

Mr. SUMNER'S bill to prevent discrimination on account of race or color in the public schools of the District of Columbia was discussed till adjournment.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Civil Service Reform bill came up. Mr. LYNCH, a member of the Committee on Civil Service, offered a substitute for the bill, requiring all recommendations for appointment to or dismissal from office to be made in writing, stating the reasons therefor, such recommendations to be regarded as official, and to be at all times open to inspection of members of Congress. He proceeded to address the House in support of his proposition.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, moved to recommit the bill. Without voting on this motion or any of the pending amendments, the House adjourned.

JAPAN.

The First Japanese Fair—People Pleased with the Reception Given the Embassy in America—More Students Coming—Earthquakes—Tea Season Over, &c, &c.

YOKOHOMA, March 26.—Political affairs are exceedingly quiet. The first Japanese fair under direction of the government, will take place at the sacred city of Keetto on the tenth of April, lasting fifty days. Foreigners are allowed to visit the suburbs for a period of sixty-four days, enabling them to show their manufactures. This is considered the virtual abandonment of their exclusive policy, and one of the results from the visit of Iwakura to America.

The reception of the news of the hearty reception given the Japanese Embassy at California by all parties there, is highly appreciated by the native Japanese residents.

Several several severe earthquakes have taken place.

Gen. Williams and forty Japanese students leave for America to-day. Among them are some high relatives of the Mikado.

Although the Japanese granted facilities and license, Van Reed's Rice Exchange at Yeddo is still debarred from the same privilege, protesting much comment at this action of the government toward foreigners.

The tea season is just over. The exports are one million pounds less than at the same time last season.

Two Japanese men-of-war leave here April 1st for Europe, *via* the Suez canal, to meet the Embassy, returning *via* New York and San Francisco.

Great fears are entertained at Yeddo of the loss of the Japanese steamer Kinzie Maru, formerly the American steamer Alliance, which left Yeddo for Koeb on January 25th, and has not since been heard from.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Crawfordsville, Kokomo and Toledo Railway—Meeting at Lima, O.
Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LIMA, O., April 17, 1872.

A very large meeting was held here last night in regard to the Crawfordsville, Kokomo and Toledo Railroad. Six miles of this road is now in operation in Indiana, and it will be built to Lima through Kokomo, Jonesboro, Hartford City, Ind., and Celina, Ohio, this season, if necessary local aid is raised, which has been done in Indiana. From here the road will reach Toledo *via* the Dayton and Michigan Railroad. President Lee, of the Crawfordsville, Kokomo and Toledo Railroad, addressed the meeting; also D. McLaren, President of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Road, who is taking an active interest in the enterprise. Resolutions were offered by Hon. Frank Leblond, of Celina, who said he was authorized by 152 citizens of Celina and Mercer county to offer all the local aid required of them. Hon. T. E. Cunningham, Judges MacKenzie and Hughes, of this city, and Hon. R. D. Marshall, of Wapakoneta, also spoke, after which all the leading citizens of Lima pledged themselves to give this road fifty thousand dollars. It will make another important east and west route connecting at Fort Wayne with the Pan Handle, St. Louis Road for St. Louis, and routes west, and at Lima with the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago and Lake Erie and Louisville Railways for the east. All will make an important coal route, running, as it does into the Indiana block coal district, and thence through a country having but few railroad facilities.

Contracts for the Valley Road.

The Monongahela *Republican* of yesterday says: All the contracts for grading the Valley Railroad have been given out to this place, and the contractors were in town yesterday making arrangements to begin work. Most of Wheeler have sections 28, 29 and 30, which is the end nearest our city. J. H. Coffrode, of Philadelphia, has the iron bridge at Mingo.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 18, 1872.

CRIMES.

In attempting to arrest two burglars in a dry goods house on Hudson street early this morning, officer O'Neil was shot in the head by one, who escaped, but he secured the other, named Frank Edwards.

During a drunken fight in a bar-room on Sixth street last night, David Murphy shot David Barry dead. They were friends, but had been playing cards, and disputed as to the payment for liquor. Murphy gave himself up to the police.

FLEECING SMALL-POX PATIENTS.

The *Times* contains an *expose* of the atrocious extortions on patients in the small-pox hospitals of the city, and of the swindling of the relatives of those who died, by a ring which includes physicians, stewards, nurses, superintendent of the Morgue, undertakers and grave-diggers.

The case of Jay Gould to recover $275,000 from George Gordon, alias Lord Gordon, came up in the Supreme Court to-day, but was postponed until to-morrow.

"INCIPIENT HOMICIDAL MANIA."

In the trial of Fanny Hyde to-day, Drs. Byrne and Corry testified concerning the condition of the prisoner's mind, stating their belief that she was laboring under incipient homicidal mania when the killing occurred.

SUNDAY READING.

The vote at the Mercantile Library thus far on Sunday opening is one thousand in favor to two hundred against.

THE INSURANCE CONVENTION.

The session of the National Board of Fire Underwriters continues to-day. An amendment was offered that the executive committee should consist of seven. The special committee reported in favor of adopting the President's suggestions, recommending the reduction of the executive committee, making agents members of local boards, and empowering the executive committee to enforce the pledges of companies.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 18, 1872, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

The lowest barometer over West Virginia will move eastwardly over the Middle Atlantic States; the area of cloudy weather and rain will extend over New England during to-night; clear and partially cloudy weather will succeed; winds will prevail very generally from the lakes to the Gulf and the South and Middle Atlantic States on Friday, and extend over New England during the day and evening.

Trial of the Connecticut Borgia.

NEW HAVEN, CT., April 18.—During the trial of Lydia Sherman to-day, charged with poisoning her husband, the mother of Mr. Sherman testified. Her testimony was damaging to the defense. She noticed that after deceased had drank a cup of tea which the prisoner had prepared and given him, he was seized with intense burning in the stomach, and then fainted.

G. H. Peck, of Birmingham, produced a sensation by testifying that Mrs. Sherman bought arsenic at his store two or three weeks before Sherman died. She said she wanted it to kill rats with. Prof. Barker described the manner of analysis of a portion of Sherman's liver. He subjected a portion of about six ounces weight to a large number of tests, and from them all obtained nearly half a grain of arsenic, or in the same proportion as it would have been if there were five grains in the liver.

Consul General Badeau, at London, employs his leisure time by writing for the leading magazines and periodicals of that city. He expatiates usually upon national and military topics and wields a graceful pen.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Action on the Peters Resolution.

The Lost Records of the Buell Case.

House Debate on Civil Service Reform.

Employment of Laborers in Navy Yards.

Catacazy Disgraced and Exiled.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 18, 1872.

Indirect Damages.

The Foreign Affairs Committee to-day considered Mr. Peters's resolution requesting the President to withdraw the claims for indirect damages, and decided to instruct the Chairman to address a letter to Secretary Fish, asking his views, and whether the administration desired any action on the part of the House. This committee also agreed to report in favor of appointing a Secretary of Legation at Japan, and two American students to learn the language of that country to serve as interpreters

The Lost Records.

Members of the House Military Committee are much surprised at the letter of the Secretary of War, informing the House that the records of the Buell court of inquiry, which it had called for, had disappeared. When the resolution asking for it was introduced, a few weeks since, and referred to the Military Committee, a letter was addressed to the Secretary asking whether there were any difficulties in the way of furnishing the record. The Secretary replied that the record was so voluminous that, with the force of clerks at command, it could not be copied in several months, and at the close of the letter suggested that if the House decided to have the record, the Secretary be authorized to employ additional clerks. The committee, on consideration, thought best to call for the record, and the House on the report of the resolution from the committee passed it. Now the Secretary writes that a careful examination of the files fails to discover what became of all the material parts of the records, except some papers which he sends.

The Civil Service Debate

In the House to-day, so far as the Republican participants were concerned, was a somewhat sensational political character. Ben Butler lost his temper, and boldly avowed that no one was in favor of reform of this character unless he was also a sympathizer with the Cincinnati Convention. While in this condition, and provoked thereto by Garfield, Butler was about declaring that the President had no sympathy with the Cincinnati movement, when Hoar raised the point of order that no member of Congress had a right to use presidential conversation in debate, pending a decision on which Butler had time to recover himself and pass to the other features of the question. When the House adjourned the previous question, with the understanding that the pending debate will be resumed to-morrow. The upshot of the affair will undoubtedly be the recommittal of the bill, which will be the first motion made when the House gets to a vote. This will cause a long discussion in this quarter for the present session.

Important Amendments.

Two most important Senate amendments to the navy appropriation bills are one striking out those provisions of the section relating to the employment of laborers in navy yards without dictation from political committees and without regard to their political sentiments, and the second providing that the number of hours constituting a day's work shall be eight hours, as heretofore, being in accordance customary in private employment in the vicinity of such navy yard.

The Word "Male."

The Judges of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, in filing the new code prepared by the commission to codify the laws of the District, have ordered the word "male," in the general election law, to be stricken out, thus opening the way to women to practice in the Courts here.

Liberal Republican Meeting.

A large meeting of Liberal Republicans was held this evening in this city. Ex-Mayor Bowen presided, and was elected one of the fifteen delegates to Cincinnati, among whom are John D. Defrees, George Alfred Townsend, General McLellan and other well known citizens. Applications for positions on the delegation were received from leading colored citizens, some of whom are connected with Howard University, and the President was directed to fill the vacancies at his discretion.

WASHINGTON, April 18, 1872.

CATACAZY DISGRACED AND EXILED FROM ST. PETERSBURG.

Authentic information has been received in Washington, from St. Petersburg, to the effect Catacazy's justification of himself has been considered attentively in the Council of the Empire. He has been deprived of his rank in St. Petersburg for Paris with a pension of 3,000 roubles per annum. This pension is so settled that it will be withdrawn if Catacazy makes any publication or gives new cause of offense.

THE CLAIMS FOR INDIRECT DAMAGES.

Fernando Wood this morning, in the Committee on Foreign Affairs, called up Representative Peters's resolutions which declare that the claims on the part of our government for indirect damages should be waived before the tribunal of arbitrators at Geneva, and on Wood's motion Chairman Scofield, of Pennsylvania, was requested to communicate with Secretary Fish on the subject, and to report to the committee on Tuesday next. There were some incidental remarks which drew out the opinion that the Committee on Foreign Affairs indirect damages was calculated to prevent the amicable adjustment of the differences between the United States and Great Britain, and something was said to the effect that in presenting Peters's resolution to the House, with a view of obtaining Congressional opinion on the subject.

SENATE ARMS INVESTIGATION.

In the Senate Arms Committee, James H. Saville, Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department, testified as to the practice of the Department. Disbursement officers have long been allowed, for convenience, to expend for one purpose money appropriated for another. It was a discretionary power, finally the accounts are adjusted under the proper head of expenditures. The gross expenditures of the War Department for the last fiscal year were forty-three millions, while the eight millions received from the sale of arms were not drawn, but remain to the credit of the Ordnance Department. Adjourned.

STEAMBOATMEN AND BOILER-PLATE MAKERS HEARD.

The Senate Committee on Commerce heard a large delegation of steamboat owners, and also boiler-plate manufacturers, in regard to the House steamboat bill, which the delegations desire to have amended in various particulars. The committee of steamboat men consisted of Jesse Brock, of Cincinnati; Copeland, of New York city; John Allen, Jr., of Buffalo; Fisher and Bedard, of St. Louis; Whiting, of Detroit; Coyle, of Portland, Me, and Folgett and Andrews, of Baltimore. The discussions of the steamboatmen related generally to matters of detail. The boiler-plate manufacturers oppose certain sections which, they contend, impose undue liabilities and penalties on them.

Terminus of the Northern Pacific.

The Puget Sound *Dispatch* of January 13th states that the western terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad has been fixed at N. Whatcom, at the mouth of Nook Sakk river, twenty-three miles south of the British line, and about six miles north of the old town of Whatcom. A long narrow island in front of the town divides Belingrum Bay from Lunic Bay, and upon that island the company intend to build their depot and warehouses. The name of the place will change from North Whatcom to Puget Sound. Part of the land between this place and the British line, has already been taken up by emigrants, three or four families of whom are already on the ground. Work upon the main line of the railway is to be commenced at Puget City in the spring. The road from the port to Kalama, on the Columbia river, to the south, has been partially completed, and the cars are already running on a section of twenty-five miles of this branch.

The Rev. F. A. Noble Requested to Withdraw His Resignation.

At a very large meeting of the members of the Third Presbyterian church and congregation, held last evening in the chapel of the church, to consider the request of the pastor, Rev. F. A. Noble, "to unite with him in application to the Presbytery for the dissolution of the pastoral relation," the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, Our pastor, Rev. F. A. Noble, has during the last four years endeared himself to us by his constancy and fidelity of his preaching, by the tenderness with which he has ministered to the sick and afflicted, and by the sympathy which he has manifested to the poor and needy; and, whereas, his resignation of the pastorate of last month has been presented for the consideration of the congregation; therefore,

Resolved, That we do most earnestly request him to withdraw his resignation, and to remain with and over us as our pastor.

Resolved, That we do hereby renewedly pledge our confidence in him, and testify our strong appreciation for him, and assure him that we will afford him every facility in our power and co-operate with him in his endeavors to promote the peace, harmony, spiritual growth and prosperity of the church.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to call upon the pastor to present to him a copy of these preambles and resolutions, and to urge him to withdraw his resignation.

Resolved, That when this meeting adjourn, it adjourn to meet in this place at 7½ o'clock on Thursday evening, April 25th, unless sooner called by the committee, to hear the report of the committee and take such action in the matter as may be necessary.

STATE POLITICS.

The Chambersburg *Repository* says: The *Patriot* denounces Governor Geary for refusing to sign the appointment of Hon. Jas. Squier, natural that R. C. Myers, who is one of the publishers of the *Patriot*, should be dissatisfied. He has already declared the vacancy to exist, and will not again risk a free trade Democrat, no matter what pledges or promises he may make.

The Oil City *Register* gives notice that hereafter the publication will be taken back to, and allow the people of the oil regions to select their own representatives to the Legislature.

A letter from Sharon to the Harrisburg *Patriot* urges that General Alfred B. McCalmont, of Venango county, be nominated by the Democratic State Convention for Congressman at large. The writer says his name would be a tower of strength to the party in Western Pennsylvania.

The Lycoming County Democratic Convention met on Wednesday, and elected C. D. Emery, of Williamsport, Senatorial delegate, and H. H. Cummings, of Muncy, Congressional representative delegate to the State Convention. The County Convention to nominate a ticket will be held on the third Tuesday in August of each year hereafter.

THE OIL REGIONS.

The Prospect in the Dunkard Oil Field.

The Monongahela *Republican* has the following. The fact that but little was known, under the old system, of operating oil, about drilling, handling wells, &c., caused the temporary abandonment of the Upper Monongahela or Dunkard oil fields. But this spring some new wells are drilling with prospect of a larger number during the coming summer.

An operator from that section informs us of one fact that looks well, that is, no well has been drilled on Dunkard without some show of oil. The well flowed one hundred barrels daily until the gas burst its tubing, and in trying to get it out the well closed. Ross well flowed one hundred barrels per day, and then closed it up. Ross No. 3 began pumping at twenty-five barrels an hour, then fell to 10, and over 40,000 worth of oil have been pumped out. Many wells are now only producing from 15 to 75 barrels daily. The completion of the railroad from Dunkard will undoubtedly develop this interest. No well has yet been tested to the third sand we do, and with the advantage of experienced workmen and modern appliances, we have not doubted but that each valley would one day be as famous as Oil Creek, and for the same reason.

The specific gravity of the Greene county oil varies from 38 to 45, and is quite a beautiful amber. The heavy oil is the finest natural lubricator in the world; the lighter gravity is in high repute for working wool, mixing paints and burning. Its chemistry is but little known, and therefore, possesses so small a proportion of the benzole series as to render it almost entirely non-explosive.

THE LUMBER TRADE.

The Shipments by the Present Rise —The Run Estimated in Excess of that of March, 1871.

In consequence of the unprecedently long season of low water in the Allegheny, the lumber trade has not been so large as in former years. There was really but one run last year, that of March. The present rise has been taken advantage of by lumbermen to get their accumulated products to market, and it is estimated that the quantity run will exceed that of last spring. Large quantities have already arrived, and rafts will continue to come down as long as the water lasts. Over seven hundred rafts have been counted as coming out of Redbank alone, and one hundred and fifty more were coming. These will make an aggregate of about 34,000,000 feet. At least 46,000,000 are expected out of the Union river. Between Warren and the State line there are 18,000,000 feet in the Allegheny river and tributaries; and below Warren, in Warren county, is an equal amount, making 36,000,000 for that county. From Clearfield county there are reports of large shipments. Little Anderson creek sending out 17,000,000 feet of logs. These amounts foot up over 150,000,000 feet, and will be largely augmented by receipts from other sources. The hotels along the Allegheny are thronged with lumbermen, and there is great activity all along the river. Better prices are being obtained this year compared with those of last season, and the merchants are being correspondingly well paid.

That Bigamy Case.

Officers Pender and Wilmot, of the Mayor's detective force, who were detailed to arrest John Giles, of Mifflin township, on a charge of bigamy, did not accomplish their object. When about to enter the house they discovered their man jumping from a back window; the officers pursued him, but he ran away and succeeded in secreting himself in a coal bank. Mr. Pender fired several shots in the air for the purpose of frightening the accused, but without effect. The detective officers were compelled to let him be in his underground retreat during the night. Yesterday morning, however, he and the prosecutrix, his wife, and a number of neighbors put in an appearance at the Mayor's office. A mutual understanding was arrived at, and Mrs. Giles withdrew the suit. The defendant denied that he was married to any other woman than the prosecutrix, and after consenting to send the other woman away, paid the costs in the case and the litigants departed for their country home.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

TRIAL OF G. W. N. YOST, FOR PERJURY.

The case of the United States vs. Geo. W. N. Yost, indicted for perjury, was called up. District Attorney Swope and Geo. H. Christy, Esq., appeared for the prosecution, and A. B. Richmond and James Dinsmore, Esq., of Crawford county, for the defendant.

Mr. Swope opened the case, stating that the indictment was drawn under an act of Congress of 1790, supplemented by an act of 1850, extending to Notaries Public of the States the same powers as those conferred upon United States Commissioners. Promiscuous swearing of all kinds had become common in patent cases, and this case had been chosen for the purpose of making an example of those offending in this way. Yost was connected with a company at Corry, Erie county, in the manufacture of the Climax reaping and mowing machines—a machine which worked well enough on a smooth or level surface, but did not adapt itself perfectly to irregular surface. It became very desirable to have the machine adapted to irregularities in the ground. In the shop was a poor mechanic named Wm. Heston, who, as claimed, cut out of a common cigar box a model which did the work well; that Heston showed Yost the model, and that Yost subsequently carried it and swore that he was the original inventor. This cigar box model was produced and shown to the jury. It was already in plain terms, that Yost stole the patent, and swore it was his own. But the perjury did not consist in that oath. Some time afterwards, in a controversy between Heston and Yost, called an "interference proceeding," Yost swore before H. L. Wyman, Notary Public at Corry, that he never saw Heston's model and knew nothing about it. It was for this falsely and corruptly swearing, in a material matter, that he was now on trial.

H. L. Wyman testified that he was a Notary Public at Corry, Pa., in January, 1870; that in the "interference" case between Heston and Yost, he took the deposition of Yost, who swore by the uplifted hand.

Mr. Richmond then admitted that the oath had been lawfully administered in a judicial proceeding, in a matter material to the point at issue. That narrowed the question down to the point whether the oath amounted to wilful and corrupt perjury.

Mr. Christy then read the indictment to the jury, and offered in evidence the application of Wm. Heston for his patent, June 16, 1869, for improvement in Climax finger bar lever for grain cutting machine, and a certified copy of the Yost patent.

Mr. Richmond asked whether the patent granted to Heston, in February, 1872, was to be considered in evidence.

Mr. Swoope contended that the patent to Heston was no part of this case.

Mr. Richmond argued that it was very material to the defense, because the patent granted to Heston was not the same that he claimed to have been appropriated by Yost, and concerning which the alleged perjury was committed. In other words, that Heston's first application was different from his final patent.

The court thought that the whole record should be admitted in evidence.

Mr. Swope stated that the patent itself was no part of the record; and if it were, it had nothing to do with this case, as it had not been granted until February, 1872, after the bill had been found.

The court decided that, under the facts as stated, the production of the patent would be pertinent. The defense, however, could offer it at another time, when the question of admissibility could be tried.

Wm. Heston, sworn.—Met Yost in East Cleveland, Ohio, in the fall of 1869, and returned with him to Corry, to work in the shop; had seen the mowing machine at East Cleveland, operated it, and found it good; had told Yost so; knew that Yost had been out of work in some respects—that I could make the cutter for the knife. Made drawings in July, 1869, from the model, and hung it up in my room where I boarded. In August, 1869, showed it to Milton Love; he had called on me. Made the model from another model in October, different from the first. Model shown to different persons, and to some of the men about the shops. Showed this model to Yost before the fulcrum post was changed. Told Yost that I would take the model. Told him I did not know whether it would work or not. Yost carried the model off. Mr. Crosby came to me and said that was just what they wanted; Yost asked me what I would take for it, and I told him I would take a hundred dollars. Yost offered to pay me benefit him, if he would give me steady employment; the highest offer was fifty dollars, and I took it; he told me to get up a model, and he would send it to Washington and get a patent; I made a model, put in a box, and he took it to the express office and sent to Washington.

Mr. Fynan was ordered from the stand, to hear the testimony of Frederick Eicheiman whose child was dying.

Mr. Eicheiman testified that he worked in the shops at Corry; that Heston had showed him a drawing of an improvement on the Climax cutter-bar, and also a model which he had made; that the drawings saw the improvement applied to the machine; helped Heston to finish the model; that he moved to Washington; worked under Heston's direction, by order of Mr. Yost. Model identified.

Mr. Eicheiman recalled.—At the time I showed Yost the model with the projection, the original model was lying on the bench, and Yost saw it. Heston and Grant, has constantly advocated Grant, and all his independent 'bolts' are preceded by his defeat. But the *Tribune* correspondent adds, 'Col. Forney has already had the door thrown wide open by the action of the Convention, through which he can walk boldly out to a *quasi* support of the Cincinnati ticket. Here is another sagacious opinion: Col. Forney has constantly advocated Grant, and all his independent 'bolts' are preceded by the

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1872.

THE city of Buffalo, by a vote of the people, have agreed to subscribe one million of dollars to the capital stock of the Buffalo and Jamestown Railroad. The vote stood 9,020 for and 2,171 against the loan. Buffalo is indulging great expectations concerning this enterprise, and the results which will follow a direct connection with the oil regions. The new impetus given to it appears to have been in part owing to the recent excitement about the South Improvement Company.

AS a general thing resolutions at political gatherings are a matter of form and meaningless things; but the resolutions offered by M. D. SMITH—a new man on the boards—at the New York CHASE meeting, are marked exceptions. For distinctness of meaning and terseness of expression they are indeed models,—and, what is more, the ten or twenty thousand men representing the intelligence, wealth and strength of New York, by whom they were adopted, mean all they utter.

FEWER Republican Senators and Members of Congress, and fewer representative Republicans of every description are in the anti-GRANT movement than were enlisted in the movement to defeat LINCOLN'S second nomination. Mr. GREELEY, it is true, was not actually in it, at least above board, but he was anything but heartily for LINCOLN, of whom he spoke disparagingly privately. The Democrats, it is true, did not take part, but went it alone at Chicago, where they proclaimed for peace at any price. They vary their action now; but the movement means their restoration if it can be made to succeed. The country, however, is for GRANT as it was for LINCOLN. No successful combination can be made against him.

PRESIDENT WOOLSEY appears in the *Independent* against the policy and justice of setting up the claim for indirect damages under the Treaty of Washington. This is all the more noticeable because this distinguished publicist has been understood to occupy other ground, and to favor the position of our Government. His points are as follows:

First—The universal sentiment of the English people against the indirect claims, before and since the American case was published. Secondly—The absence of any allusion to these claims by the Commissioners on either side, or of any expectation of trouble therefrom. Thirdly—The absence in the British case of any evidence that there was any apprehension that the claim for consequential damages would be pressed. Fourthly—The repeated use of the words "amicable settlement" in the negotiations in such manner as to preclude the presumption that the indirect claims would be considered.

CURIOSITY is excited by the mysterious report that Mr. FISH has become possessed of evidence which makes England directly responsible for the acts of the rebel cruisers; and the hint is thrown out that the wary Secretary is reserving this as his last card in the game. This country is willing to believe, in fact does not doubt, England's complicity, and would rejoice to know that Mr. FISH has really become possessed of the direct proof, and this apart from the question of indirect damages. We know that she was not our friend in our struggle for existence. If there is new evidence confirmatory of her being in direct alliance with the Southern Confederacy, to all intents and purposes fighting its battles, the presenting of it now will be opportune. Let Mr. FISH make good use of his trump card—if he holds it.

A PARIS correspondent of the Cologne *Gazette* lately stated that those Bonapartists who made a pilgrimage to Chiselhurst on that interesting anniversary, the 16th of March, represent the Ex-Emperor as being in a frame of mind not only hopeful but confident of his restoration to power. His confidence would seem to rest upon the belief in his indispensableness, the conviction that the French can not get on much longer without him, and will therefore summon him to their aid. The correspondent to whom we refer apparently believes that the Bonapartists have renounced all thought of using violence to attain their end. He professes, however, to believe on good information that in December of last year a little *coup d'etat* in the exile's behalf was devised, and failed through no other cause than want of money. Certain officers in the army, trustworthy and energetic men, are said to have been gained over to the cause by General FLEURY, and with the needful sinews of war such an enterprise, there is no knowing what the result might have been. The Emperor's experience, no doubt, long ago satisfied him of the wisdom of the oracle to which PHILIP, of Macedon, is said to have owed his conquests: "Fight with silver spears and thou wilt conquer all." The Macedonian boasted that no city was impregnable into which an ass laden with gold could penetrate, and from the dread with which some eminent Frenchmen are filled by reports of the late Emperor's wealth, they seem to think with PHILIP. The latest story to alarm them is the report that LOUIS NAPOLEON has recently sold a piece of land owned by him in New York for four millions seven hundred thousand dollars. If this is true, General FLEURY's little *coup d'etat* may be carried out after all.

ANOTHER illustration of the legal eccentricities for which New York has been celebrated for some time is presented in the recent history of one or two of its Courts. We do not allude to the investigations now in progress concerning the character of its notorious Judges, but to the discoveries lately made, first, that the Court of Special Sessions had for many months been fulfilling its duties when only a single Judge was on the bench, whereas two Judges were necessary to give validity to the acts of the Court; and, secondly, that the act of 1870, by which the Court itself was established, had been pronounced unconstitutional by the Court of Appeals. In consequence of these astonishing discoveries, writs of *habeas corpus* have been issued, or asked for in such number as was probably never before seen or heard of, a single attorney obtaining the writ for a hundred and forty-three convicts illegally detained as having been sentenced by a court which possessed no rightful jurisdiction over them. Indeed, all the criminals who within the last two years have been sentenced to the penitentiary or to Blackwell's Island by this court, are likely to be turned loose. Some New Yorkers are alarmed at the prospect, while others console themselves with the reflection that the addition of five or six hundred scoundrels to a class so numerous will be neither seen nor felt. The most striking as well as obvious comment on the affair is the remark of a newspaper man who fancies the bitter regret of the rascals now in confinement but not yet tried, that they are still to receive sentence. Care will of course be taken to condemn them legally, and they have missed the chance of release in the name of the law. How is law, and it is, no doubt, the interest of the public that no member, whatever his crime or character, shall suffer punishment illegally assigned. But it is a remarkable fact, and one not creditable to the legal profession in the metropolis, that such a fiasco with justice could occur. The instance just described is not the only one. It seems that the Court of General Sessions also sat illegally in December last, in consequence of which incompetence the Supreme Court has directed a noted criminal sentenced by the unqualified Court to seven years in the penitentiary, to receive a new trial. On the same ground the proceedings against Mayor HALL were abandoned. Great are the mysteries of law in New York.

THE NEW YORK GRANT MEETING.

No one can for a moment question the truly representative character of the GRANT meeting in New York on Wednesday evening. It was a meeting of the best type of representatives of the vast business interests of the great metropolis—not a gathering of politicians, office-holders or office-seekers. In this respect it was strikingly in contrast with the anti-GRANT meeting of a few nights before, the most noticeable feature of which was the thin veneering of disappointed Republicans and the heavy and hungry Democratic backing.

We suspect that there has not been for a long time any such meeting held in New York or in the country. And it was almost spontaneous, only three days' notice being given.

The meeting demonstrated one thing: the solid men, the representatives of the solid interests of the land, are going to stand by GRANT. Not denying that his administration is open to criticism in some respects, men of this class desire no change, and will do all in their power to prevent any. Least of all is the disposition to bargain and sell by the Democratic and Liberal publican opponents viewed with any favor, for it denotes a looseness of political morality unpromising for stability and honesty in affairs of the government, should the coalition succeed. We run no hazard in saying that if the coalitionists, or the opponents of GRANT of whatever stripe or name, have ever counted on support from the great commercial, mercantile and trade classes, which have the deepest interest in the administration of the government, they are destined to be disappointed. This New York meeting shows it, and there is abundant evidence on every hand that this is the fact throughout the country.

It is unusual to hold such a meeting at such a time, before the canvass has opened, or even a nomination been made. That it was held proves the deep interest which the representative men of New York feel,—for it was held almost spontaneously as we have said—to enter an emphatic protest against the schemes that are making for a change in the government.

The truth is the country is not ready for a change, *and there is not going to be any.* It can not afford to try the experiment—for there can be no change that will not restore the Democratic party, the party of treason, rebellion and repudiation, to power. This is a truth that cannot be disputed, and every valuable interest in the land is at once placed on its defence and guard by every movement made to aid in such a work.

INCREASE OF GERMAN IMMIGRATION.

Those who lately so confidently predicted a decided decrease in the tide of German immigration to this country are proved no prophets by the event. Late reports from Bremen and Hamburg represent that so many applications for passage this year are received, that the steamships of those ports do not suffice to accommodate all who desire to come, and in Hamburg, sailing vessels are called on to supply the deficiency. It certainly seemed rather reasonable to suppose that the consummation of German unity and the resulting elevation or intensification of the sentiment of German nationality, would render well-to-do Germans more reluctant than ever to leave their native land. The same effect was also expected from the rapid advance of liberalism with important reforms, which was naturally looked for as an inevitable consequence of the spirit of popular independence and self-respect developed by the achievements of the war. However, causes are evidently at work which are sufficient to counteract all the additional attractions by which the German is now confined at home, and the surprise excited by the first report of the increase of emigration, is founded upon ignorance of actual facts. The *Demokrat*, a German paper of Philadelphia, referring to this subject, remarks, that always after great crises such as revolutions and wars, the impulse and tendency to emigrate have been accustomed in Germany to gain strength. By such conflicts thousands suffer loss or are led to fear loss or hardships in consequence of changes effected or looked for, and therefore resolve to save what they possess, or even their persons in the secure refuge of distant lands, and especially in America, where peace within and without is assured, and where the laborer has a better prospect of good wages and undisturbed possession. Thus the desolation of the Palatinate in the seventeenth century, and the Seven Years' War in last century, were followed by the voluntary expatriation of thousands of Germans who found an asylum in this country. By this reference to the emigration from the Palatinate we are reminded of a fact which is perhaps not generally known. Of the seven thousand Germans who then removed to England, three thousand were sent by the English Government to New York and Hudson's Bay, but not having been kindly received, they came to Pennsylvania, and through the encouragement of the Quakers, they soon invited over several thousands of their countrymen who added greatly to the early prosperity of PENN's colony. In the present century German immigration to the United States first became lively and important at the conclusion of the wars of NAPOLEON; to receive a fresh impulse after the popular commotions of 1830, and a still more powerful impulse after the abortive revolutionary disturbances of 1848.

The dullness of business caused by the late war, the consequent impoverishment of many, growing competition in the labor market and consequent lowness of wages; permanent feeling of insecurity, excited not only by the threats of France, but by the maintenance of a state of military preparation on the part of Germany, and the resulting increase of taxation, are among the causes assigned by our contemporary for the enlarged emigration at present. These are causes of a general kind. Among local or special causes may be placed the introduction of military service and increased taxation in the States annexed to Prussia. In a portion of the new German Empire all these influences are operating in favor of the expatriation of a part of the inhabitants. This is especially the case in Elsass-Lothringen, where the sufferings caused by the late war, the new political relations of the province, the imposition of military duty, and in particular the disgust with which many anticipate the possibility of having to fight against France, all these influences combine to impel emigration. Many of those who embraced the offer to goto France and thus retain their French citizenship met with poor encouragement to remain, and resolved not to become German subjects; they look to America for a home. In the first week of April sixteen hundred immigrants from Elsass landed at New York on their way to the West. It is an interesting fact that these people who emigrate rather than become German subjects at the cost of fidelity to France, come from nearly the same part of the country which, about a hundred and seventy years ago, was abandoned by the poor people who found a refuge in Pennsylvania from French persecution.

THAT the civil war in Europe has caused a serious loss to the commerce of the world during the past two years is well known to our merchants. The amount of this damage is variously estimated. The revolution broke out in October, 1868. Its effect upon the sugar crop of that year which had already been harvested was very slight. That crop was one of the heaviest ever obtained on the island, and reached 726,237 tons of sugar and 247,059 tons of molasses. The destruction of plantations caused the crop in 1870 to fall short over 40,000 tons, while the crop of last year was decreased thirty per cent., amounting to only 340,000 tons of sugar and 150,000 tons of molasses. It should be borne in mind that in ordinary times there is an annual increase of six or seven per cent., owing to improvements on the plantations, and, taking this into account, it will be seen that the crop of 1871 was not much less than half of what it should have been, and would have been but for this unnecessary and absurd conflict. The total value of the exports of the island in 1870 was about $55,000,000, but in 1871 the exportation fell off to $77,000,000, showing an actual loss of eight millions of dollars. These facts are of special importance to the United States. It is practically a reduction, to this amount, of our foreign trade, which seems destined to suffer for an indefinite period for the lack of the maintenance of order on the island.

THE town of Monson, Mass., has been for some time troubled by a supposititous visitant from the spirit world. The ghost was in the form of a black-robed female, some six feet eight inches tall, and of a singularly gaunt and forbidden aspect. It appeared first unto a youth who was going on his usual tri-weekly courting expedition, and caused him to progress somewhat more celeritously than usual, and present himself before his lady-love in a breathless and dishevelled condition. A quarryman was next accosted and thrown into a state of coma. The news being noised abroad, the villagers became utterly subdued by fear, and ventured forth only in bands. The luckless lover was soon again interviewed by the disagreeable stranger, and the palpitation of his heart was measurably increased. The woods were searched by trembling parties: the roads were bushwacked by squads of armed men, and one individual was so nervous that he shot himself while hunting for the ghost; and still no ghost could be brought to bay. At last, in some way it leaked out that the celestial intruder was none other than the brother of the lady's sweetheart, who took this manner of showing his disapprobation of the courtship. Wherefore, Monson breathes freer.

IT is considered worthy of remark by the *Times* that the recent Methodist Conference in New York is the first for years that has abstained from the usual assault on popular amusements. The committee appointed to consider the vexed topic made a report on Monday which, while it vaguely condemns amusements which are unhealthy and demoralizing, recommends the use of Christian charity in judging Methodists whose views on this subject may differ from those of the committee. In other words, the net result of the committee's action is to recommend that the whole matter of popular amusements be left to the judgment of church members. The Methodist Church is more representative of all classes of the American people than any other in the country, and the liberality shown in this case is the rule which ought so prevail everywhere.

THE *British Medical Journal* says that the people of Rome are very much interested just now in the fate of a poor fellow, Cipriani, who has swallowed a fork in public, prongs downward, and who is now suffering, in consequence, agonies which are the subject of daily bulletin. Some comfort (says *Nature*) may be derived by his friends from the record lately published of Mr. Lund's patient at Manchester, who survived swallowing a dessert knife six inches long, and from the perusal of a recent article in the *Journal de Medecine et Chirurgie*, in which instances are cited where the alimentary canal has safely supported the most unexpected foreign bodies—among others, lizards, a file, a ten-spoon, a bat, and, finally, from the whimsical but melancholy instance of a man who, to amuse himself, swallowed successfully and safely a five-franc piece, a closed pocket-knife, a coffee-spoon, but killed himself at last in the vain effort to digest a pipe.

THE New York *Sun's* profundity in stating the object of the Cincinnati Convention and the way to accomplish it is extraordinary. Hear it: "It is to first nominate and then elect the next President and Vice President of the United States; and to secure this end it must, at its approaching Convention, place before the people candidates who will be acceptable not only to the Reform Republicans, but to the three millions of Democratic voters as well."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The editor of the Springfield *Republican* says: We always finish the reading of a tariff bill with the same emotions which we experienced the first time we completed the reading of Webster's Unabridged—a sense of profound wonder and awe that one man or one congress of men could know so much and be so modest.

According to the Scranton *Republican* the miners of the Bellevue shaft have a veritable ghost in their mine. The ghost is represented as being about six feet high, composed of white, thin, vapory substance, and moves about through the chambers, appearing first to one gang of men and then to another. Pistols have been fired at him, and although many shots have passed through him, yet he seems invulnerable to pistol balls. He has frightened the mules, driven men from their chambers, threatened individual persons, and produced a general consternation among the workmen. All attempts to catch him have proved abortive, and he is getting to be a decided nuisance.

The Persians have been celebrating their New Year festivities, and the Levant *Herald* says that the rejoicings were even unusually demonstrative in the Persian colony at Constantinople. An immense crowd congregated in the vicinity of the Legation, and ranging themselves in rows with bared breasts and shoulders, one hand of each linked to his neighbor and the other grasping a sword or poignard, they commenced their weird religious chants, and slashed at their own and each other's quivering flesh until blood flowed freely. Between every tent or so of the devotees an overseer was stationed, with a long gilt wand, to interpose and terminate these mutilations when necessary, so as to prevent their endangering life.

Betrothal parties, after the German custom, are becoming the fashion in New York. The engaged receive their friends in formal fashion and are congratulated. Thus the happy event is made public, and great is the rejoicing thereat. If this become general, and every belle gives a party every time she becomes engaged, New York society will have its hands full all the year round.

Here is an illustration of the power of steam. The great pyramid of Egypt weighs 12,760,000,000 tons, and, according to Herodotus, it took the labor of 100,000 men twenty years to build it. Dr. Lardner affirms that 480 tons of coal, with an engine and hoisting machine, would have raised every stone to its position.

Mr. Colbert, of the Chicago *Tribune*, estimates that we are within 91,475,000 miles of His Highness, the Orb of Day. Astronomers are awaiting with great interest the next transit of Venus over the sun's disc, in December, 1874, by observing which phenomenon they hope to be able to ascertain the exact distance.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company is making a survey for a narrow gauge road from Julesburg up the south fork of the Platte river Greeley, Denver and Golden City, to connect with the Colorado Central Railroad, which they are extending to Central City. This gives the Union Pacific Railroad a line into the heart of California.

A contemporary says: The average yield of oranges per tree in California is set down at 1,500. If 1,000 oranges be assumed to each tree, however, seventy trees be assumed to the acre, the product of 700,000 oranges results. Calculating that these sell at $20 per thousand, the result of $14,000 for an orchard of ten acres is given. Cutting off one-half to allow for contingencies, $7,000 still remains as the offspring of a single crop. The proceeds of a recent crop at Los Angeles is reported at $20,000, while $500 included the entire outlay due to pruning, taking of the ground, and so forth.

PERSONAL.

During the absence in Europe of the Emperor and Empress of Brazil, the duties of government have been devolved upon their daughter, Dona Izabel, as Princess Regent. The young lady has a husband in the person of the Count d'Eu, and had the additional assistance of the best public men in the Empire, who tendered her their loyal and chivalric services. Under these circumstances it is not surprising that the regency of Dona Izabel, who is a very intelligent, as well as a surpassingly beautiful, young lady, has been a thorough success.

The divorced wife of Lord Ellenborough, who died some short time since, many years ago disappeared from London society. It was said by some that she had married a Continental inn-keeper, by others that she had committed suicide. Some years later it was discovered that she had became the wife of the chief of the tribe of Bedouin Arabs, and had adopted their dress and way of life. She has frequently aided her countrymen against the thieving gangs of the Nubian desert. The last heard of her was that she was in command of a large band, convoying several Englishmen through a dangerous part of the desert, equipped with gun and pistol, like an Arab chief.

Queen Victoria has presented Captain David P. Berry, of the American ship Amelia, with a valuable and richly mounted marine glass, in recognition of his services in December last to the crew of the English ship Daniel Pricest while in distress. The glass was forwarded to the Secretary of State by Sir Edward Thornton, the British Ambassador, who delivered it to Captain Berry.

Somebody wrote repeatedly to Gen. Schenck, our Minister in London, asking for his autograph. The General is said to have written the following reply: "Sir, I hasten to comply with your request, and take this method of informing you that you are an unmitigated nuisance! R. C. SCHENCK."

When it came to Cataczay's turn, Gortschakoff said: "M. Cataczay, I wish to tell you a story. Once upon a time, when the birth of a noble princess was being celebrated, all of the fairies came, each bringing a fairy gift as an offering. There was one wicked old fairy, however, that came without being invited, and, because she was offended at the slight which had been put upon her, she brought one gift which destroyed all the gifts of the others. I think, M. Cataczay, this fairy must have presided at your birth; for, although your compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished on application.

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HARTRANFT AT HOME.

Reception by the Citizens of Norristown—Speech of Gen. Hartranft.

The Norristown *Herald* of yesterday says:

A large number of the citizens of Norristown and vicinity, irrespective of party, collected in front of the Montgomery House, this borough, on Saturday evening last, for the purpose of tendering a serenade to Major-General John F. Hartranft, the Republican nominee for Governor.

Upon the General's appearance he was greeted with three hearty cheers. He then addressed the assembly in a few well chosen soldierly words.

He said that an introduction to them was scarcely necessary. He had come to Norristown twenty-three years ago, and had been at school with many who now heard him. At different times after arriving at his majority, his fellow citizens had honored him with their confidence, and he had reason to believe that in the part he had taken in the various civil and beneficial offices he had held, his conduct had been approved. At the beginning of the rebellion he was selected to command Montgomery's sons and he saw before him many now who had followed him through that four years' struggle. The people of the State had selected him twice to be their candidate for Auditor General, and now to be the candidate for Governor of this great State was an honor of which any man might be proud. He had no words sufficient to testify his appreciation of the compliment, but if elected he would endeavor to show the people that their confidence was not misplaced. The newspaper slanders of the day gave him no concern. His record was his defense. He hoped that his friends would simply do their duty in the coming campaign, and that his opponents would show him fair play. He had received congratulations from Republican and Democratic sources, but the honor of this serenade was greater than all. He again thanked his friends for their kindness and wished them good-night.

The General's modest and appropriate words were thoroughly appreciated by his hearers, one of the old "knapsacks" who served under him remarking that he never heard "Old Johnny" make so long a speech. "Just so," said another; "he knows more about Hardee and Upton than he does about Chesterfield."

The Price of Health.

Like that of liberty, is eternal vigilance. The vaper-laden air of spring exercises a depressing influence on the vital powers. The strongest feel this devitalizing effect; the weak are prostrated by it. Everybody is more or less debilitated at this season, and the feeble instinctively seek the help of medicine. Unfortunately, the "remedy" resorted to sometimes aggravates the mischief. Raw stimulants are eminently pernicious in such cases, and drastic cathartics about as bad. The vital principle needs succor and support, and a reinforcing preparation that will tone and rouse, while it regulates and purifies the system, is the medicine that nature demands. All the medicinal elements required for such emergencies are combined in Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the purest, most efficacious vegetable elixir that the world has ever known. It is a mild stimulant, a powerful tonic, an unequalled appetizer, an absolute specific for diseased digestion, a wonderful nervine, a moderate cathartic, a remedy for liver complaints and periodic fevers, a cure for constipation, a specific for rheumatism, of essential use in all ailments to which the feeble sex are subject, and as a general household medicine unequalled and unapproached. These are the properties which have made Hostetter's Bitters famous everywhere. See to it, however, that you have the true article, for the land is infested with swarms of local bitters, made from cheap liquors and worthless drugs, which greedy wretches who speculate on human life recommend as panaceas for every ill that flesh is heir to. Beware of the charlatans and their poisons.

TRUSSES! TRUSSES!!

A Very Large Assortment of

FINE TRUSSES,

Constantly on hand and for sale very low, at

JOSEPH FLEMING'S,

No. 84 Market street, corner Diamond.

SPONGES, SPONGES.

A fine assortment of Bathing Sponges on hand, at

JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,

No. 84 Market street, Corner of the Diamond.

CARBOLIC TROCHES,

CARBOLIC TROCHES.

JOS. FLEMING'S Drug Store,

No. 84 Market street, corner of Diamond.

Rosendale Cement,

POTASH, Prime, in Casks.	
CALCINED PLASTER,	IRISH MOSS, Bbls.,
DENTAL PLASTER,	HEMP SEED,
CLEVELAND LIME,	CANARY SEED,

Received and for sale by

George A. Kelly & Co.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Corner Wood Street and First Avenue.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

Chartered in 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 3 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock, and pays interest at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished on application.

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GEO. A. BERRY, President.
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TRIMMINGS, &C.

JOS. HORNE & CO.

Are now offering a Large and Complete Assortment of

Fine Millinery

AND

STRAW GOODS.

Straw Hats and Bonnets,

IN ALL THE NEW STYLES.

Fine French Flowers,
Ostrich Tips, Pon Pons,
Feathers, Ornaments, &c.,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Full line of Taffeta and Gros Grain BONNET and TRIMMING RIBBONS, in all the new tints.
Plain and Fancy Colored SASH RIBBONS.
The BLACK (All Silk) GROS GRAIN SASH RIBBON, at $1 00 per yard.
CORDED SATINS, SILKS and TURQUOISE in all colors.
Also, CREPED SATIN, entirely new, just received.
HEAVY CRIMP CRAPES.
WHITE AND BLACK SILK NETT, with Black and White Spot.
A complete assortment of Collier de Grace and the new Nilsson, and all the Latest Styles of NECK RUFFLING.

New Goods Arriving Every Day!

CALL AND EXAMINE AT

RETAIL STORES,

197 and 199 Penn Avenue.

F. H. EATON'S TRIMMING STORE,

17 Fifth Avenue.

BLACK THREAD LACES,
All widths, for Dress Trimmings.
BLACK GUIPURE LACES,
All widths, Handsome Patterns.
HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES,
Another lot of 250 Pieces.
PIQUE EMBROIDERIES,
Cotton Trimmings in imitation of Embroidery.
TOURIST PARASOLS,
Another large lot received.
WHITE SILK PARASOLS,
For Lace Covers.
LADIES' SUMMER SUITS,
The finest display in the city.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

THE HOMESTEAD BANK

AND

Life Insurance Company,

116 Smithfield Street,

OPPOSITE NEW CITY HALL.

Authorized Capital, - - - - $1,000,000.

Through a characteristic system of business, and its large Bank Stock, this Company affords to depositors a degree of security and other important advantages never before combined in any Savings Bank.

Deposits received on the most liberal terms.

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R. CROMBY,	JOSEPH PHILLIPS,
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MWF

CENTRAL BANK,

No. 35 Bank Block, Pittsburgh.

CAPITAL.....$100.000.

Bank of Discount and Deposit.

Stockholders Individually Liable.

Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

Collections made on all the principal cities of the United States and Canadas.

DIRECTORS:

THOMAS FAWCETT,	MADISON BAILEY,
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CULBERTSON ADLER,	ASHAM HAYES,
JAMES ROWN,	PAUL B. HACKE,
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H. HUNTINGS, Cashier.
H. HUNTINGS, Assistant Cashier.

MWF

Tradesmen's National Bank,

WOOD STREET, CORNER SECOND.

INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

MONEY LOANED

ON

UNITED STATES BONDS COLLATERAL.

ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.

A. BRADLEY.....President.
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57 MARKET ST., PITTSBURGH.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN PAR FUNDS AND CURRENCY.

Collections made on all the Principal Points of the United States and Canadas.

Stocks, Bonds and Other Securities,

BOUGHT AND SOLD

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Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

MWF

HART, CAUGHEY & CO., Bankers and Brokers,

COR. FOURTH AVE. AND WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.,

(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.)

Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of Government Bonds.

Night Drafts on London.

UPHOLSTERS.

E. EDMUNDSON & SON,

WHOLESALE ANF RETAIL MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

MATTRESSES, COMFORTS, BLANKETS,

And All Kinds of Bed Trimmings.

LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES

AND

Fine Curtain Goods and Trimmings, Window Shades, Cornices, &c.

55 MARKET STREET.

ARE YOU ANNOYED?

WITH

Rats, Mice, Roaches.

If so, you can rid your House, Cellar or Stable, by trying

Abel's Vermin Exterminator.

It has no equal as a Banisher. Prepared and sold Wholesale and Retail, at

CHAS. ABEL & CO.'S,

No. 172 WYLIE AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

DRY GOODS.

McELROY & DICKSON,

54

WOOD STREET.

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS.

NEW

PRINTS,
GINGHAMS,
ALPACAS,
DRESS GOODS,
JEANS,
COTTONADES,
CAMBRICS,
CORSET JEANS.

Gloves, Hosiery, Notions, &c.

C. Arbuthnot. W. T. Shannon. J. G. Stephenson

Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co.

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS,

AND

NOTIONS,

OFFER BEST STOCK IN THE CITY

AT

LOWEST EASTERN PRICES,

AT THEIR NEW STORE.

239 and 241 Liberty Street,

OPPOSITE WOOD STREET.

BUYERS ARE INVITED TO CALL.

SPRING, 1872.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

OUR STOCK COMPLETE.

Haines & Sheibler,

SUCCESSORS TO

CARR, McCANDLESS & CO.,

94 Wood Street.

IRON AND STEEL RAILROAD

AND

STREET RAILS

OF BEST AMERICAN AND ENGLISH MAKES.

Chairs, Splices, Bolts and Railroad Supplies.
Mine Bars, Old Rails, Scrap, Blooms,
American and South Pig Iron and Metals

CHAS. W. MATTHEWS,

133 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

(Late RALSTON & MATTHEWS, 133 Walnut.)

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PHILADELPHIA.

Transacts a general Banking and Exchange Business, including Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds, Gold, etc., on Commission.

F. CHAS. EICHEL,

FASHIONABLE

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURER,

No. 504 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Instructions for self measurement sent on application

BALTIMORE.

LEATHER.

E. LARRABEE & SONS,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Leather and Shoe Findings,

NO. 20 SOUTH CALVERT STREET,

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GITTINGER, DERR & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS AND

Commission Merchants

FOR THE SALE OF

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

Liquors, Cigars, Breadstuffs and Country Produce,

Nos. 13 and 15 Cheapside, Baltimore.

Consignments Solicited.

WM. H. ROGERS.....JOS. O. DUNLOP.

WM. H. ROGERS & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

SEGARS AND DEALERS IN TOBACCO.

Also, Manufacturers of SODA and MINERAL WATERS

28 SECOND ST., opposite Postoffice,

BALTIMORE, Md.

RENNERT HOUSE,

ON EUROPEAN PLAN.

Fayette Street, near Monument Square,

BALTIMORE.

The Best in the World!

Awarded THE BEST wherever exhibited. Guaranteed to prove so by the Manufacturers. Recommended as having received so by Purchasers.

Howe's & Sampson's U. S. Standard

SCALES,

OF ALL SIZES AND VARIETIES.

Also, STORE AND BAGGAGE TRUCKS, PATENT MONEY DRAWERS AND GROCERS' FIXTURES.

SOUDER & McCLURG,

GENERAL AGENTS, 63 WOOD STREE

J. & H. PHILLIPS,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

OIL CLOTH, WINDOW SHADES, &c.

Green Shade Cloth a Specialty.

Also, Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c.

Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY.

PAINTING, GRAINING AND GLAZING.

Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET,

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MARBLE MANTELS, MARBLEIZED

MARBLE MANTELS,

FURNITURE AND WASHSTAND TOPS, MONUMENTS, GRAVE STONES, TILE, &c.,

Made by Machinery, Sold Wholesale and Retail.

Sold at the Lowest Prices. For sale at the Pittsburgh Steam Marble Works, 319 and 321 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., by

W. W. WALLACE.

FOR SALE—

SEEDS.

140 bags strictly prime Ohio Timothy Seed;
24 bags strictly prime Ohio Clover Seed;
10 tons ground Corn and Oats.

A pure article, the best and cheapest Feed for Horses and Cattle in the market.

HITCHCOCK, McCRERERY & CO.

FRAZIER, METZGER & CO.,

Manufacturers, and Dealers in Manilla, Coffee, Hardware, Glass, Carpet, Bailing, Roofing Slate, and Straw Papers. Office and Warehouse, No. 82 Third avenue.

DRY GOODS.

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S

New Millinery

AND

Straw Goods.

New Hats and Bonnets,

New Ribbons and Flowers.

A LARGE LOT OF

TRIMMED HATS,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

INFANT'S LACE CAPS,
INFANTS' CASHMERE CAPS.
INFANTS' EMBROIDERED ROBES,
INFANTS' EMBROIDERED WAISTS,
SWISS AND LACE FRILLINGS,
HAIR PLAITS, CHIGNONS
AND SWITCHES,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
DOLLY VARDEN SKIRTS & BUSTLES.
WHITE SKIRTS, WHITE APRONS.
LADIES' MUSLIN UNDERWEAR,
CORSETS, &C.,

AT THE LOWEST PRICES,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S

Nos. 165, 167 and 169

Federal Street, Allegheny.

JOHN AUDAY.....J. F. J. ALLISON

AUDAY & ALLISON,

WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN

DRY GOODS

AND

Notions,

No. 43 WOOD STREET,

Opposite St. Charles H

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Commercial Banking Company, ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LISBON, COLUMBIANA and all other points in this part of Ohio.

☞Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

References—Tradesmen's National Bank.

DAVID MORGAN, W. M. RICE,
C. C. MANSELL, H. P. MCINTOSH,
R. W. TEETERS, Cashier.

W. W. Morrison,

BANKER,

WEST MIDDLESEX, PA.,

Transacts a General Banking Business,

BUY AND SELL

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Special attention paid to Collections in all parts of the country. Made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

REFERENCES:

Exchange National Bank, Pittsburgh.
Ira B. M'Vay & Co.
Central National Bank, Philadelphia.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

$20,000 Turtle Creek Division Bonds,

PITTSBURGH & CONNELLSVILLE R. R.

AT 86 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

The Only Local Security now on the Market.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

THURSDAY EVENING, April 18, 1872.

The demand for loans still continues active, and rates are fully sustained, although the general tendency of the market gravitates toward ease, rather than to stringency. Money is coming in from the lower river cities for coal a great portion of the last shipment having been sold for part cash, with the balance in thirty and sixty days paper. As the shipments of this month will foot up about two and a quarter million dollars, the relief to our local market from this source will be materially felt. Remittances of currency continue to come in from the country to nearly all the banks, but as yet only national notes are making their appearance, the banks holding their legal tenders till the last. As the National Banks have to put aside 25 per cent. of these remittances in legal tenders, although they are receiving nothing but national currency, it compels them to strengthen their reserves in just this proportion and has the tendency of making them temporarily poorer.

The stock market is dull with few exceptions. Pacific Mail shows a bold front. It is said that Jay Gould is largely short of this stock and they are determined to compel him to cover at a high figure. Certainly there is no increased value in the stock. The final overthrow of the St. Croix land grant lobby at Washington, by a vote of 110 against 52, shows the temper of Congress on the subject of land grants and subsidies, so the Pacific Mail Company can scarcely hope to get the extra half million they have all winter been lobbying for.

Gold continues strong at 111, loans being made at from 4 to 5½ for carrying to "flat," and 1-64th per day for borrowing, showing that a "short" interest is being made by those having faith in lower prices.

We have no morning call of stocks or governments, owing to the death of one of the members of the Board.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Noon.	Evening.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	116	116
U. S. Bonds of 1868	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1864	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1865	114¼	114¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	112¾	112¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1869	114¾	114¾
10-40s	109¾	109¾
New 5s	111¾	111¾
Gold	111¼	111¼
Currency 6s	115¾	115¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	111
United States 6s of 1881	116
United States 5-20s of 1862	113½
United States 5-20s of 1864	113½
United States 5-20s of 1865	114¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	112¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	113¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	114¼
Union Pacific Railroad	109¾
Central Pacific Railroad	111¾
Currency Pacific	115¾

—The editor of the New York *Journal of Commerce* gives the following opinion on a clause of the national banking act which is of interest to bank officers: "The Comptroller of the Currency at Washington has evidently misinterpreted that section of the national law which is designed to limit the loans made by national banks to any one borrower. In a recent circular he declars "the law clearly intends that the liability of any one person, firm or corporation to a national bank shall not at any time be allowed to exceed one-tenth of the capital of such bank, on any account other than for the discount of *bona fide* commercial paper and bills of exchange, and he is likely that the baiace alluded to arises from this source. I would recommend that it be kept down to the limit named." A careful reading of the law shows that all bills of exchange and notes discounted by a bank are excluded in the restriction of money borrowed to which the limit of one-tenth applies. Any person, firm or corporation may obtain amounts on commercial or business paper or *bona fide* of exchange drawn against actually existing values, to any amount which may be mutually convenient; but no loan outside of such discounts shall be made to one person, firm, or corporation, including in each of the two cases all the members thereof, to an amount greater than one-tenth of the actual capital.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

April 18, 1872.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold	111	111	111	111	111
Canton	.....	.....	75¾	.....	.....
West'n Union Tel.	.....	.....	78½	.....	.....
Quicksilver	.....	.....	27	.....	.....
Pacific Mail	67¾	68⅜	67¾	67¾	67¾
Adams Express	.....	.....	57	.....	.....
Wells Fargo Ex	.....	.....	79½	.....	.....
American Express	.....	.....	54	.....	.....
United States Ex	.....	.....	74	.....	.....
New York Central	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
N. Y. Central scrip	93¾	93¾	93	93¾	93¾
Erie	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
Michigan Central	97 97	97	97	97	97
Michigan Southern	.....	.....	103	.....	.....
Lake Shore	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Cleveland & Pitts	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
Chicago & North'w	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾
Do. preferred	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾
Rock Island	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
St. Paul	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾
Do. pref	.....	.....	97¾	.....	.....
Wabash	.....	.....	47¾	.....	.....
Do. preferred	.....	.....	70	.....	.....
Fort Wayne	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Ohio and Miss'pi	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
Chicago and Alton	.....	.....	118	.....	.....
Do. preferred	.....	.....	120	.....	.....
Boston, Hoosac T. & E.	.....	.....	94	.....	.....
Boston, H'ford & E.	.....	.....	94	.....	.....
Hartford	.....	.....	118½	.....	.....
New Jersey Central	.....	.....	98	.....	.....
Terre Haute	39	38	39	39	39
	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Tennessee State bonds	.....	.....	67¾	.....	67¾
Do. new	.....	.....	62¾	.....	62¾
South Carolina, July	.....	.....	68	.....	68
North Carolina, old	.....	.....	34¾	.....	34¾
Missouri sixes	.....	.....	93¾	.....	93¾

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn's Central	61¾	Lehigh Valley R. R.	59
Phila. and Erie	26¾	North Penn'a R. R.	59
Lehigh Navigation	36¾	Camden and Amboy	126½
Catawissa	47¾	Schuylkill Navigat'n	16
Oil Creek & Alley'n R.	41¾	Reading	95¾

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, April 18, 1872.

REMARKS.—The weather continues to grow more springlike, and we notice large numbers of strangers in the city wending their ways to the various stores, manufactories and workshops in search of such goods and wares as may be suitable for their different localities. We have but very few changes to report regarding prices. The demand for produce continues active, and all goods received in good order immediately meet with ready sale. Fresh roll butter continues in good demand, but prices have somewhat declined. Eggs sell readily at quotations. Beans continue scarce. Green apples have been more abundant than we have ever known them at this time of the season. Bright dried apples are scarce. Dried peaches continue dull. We omit our usual extended quotations.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, April 17, 1872.

Cattle.

At the time of closing our last report the market was firm and steady with a light run of cattle offering. Prices were a shade higher the week before and with but a moderate supply here sellers had no difficulty in keeping up the figures. On Thursday, and in fact during the latter part of the week, the offerings were very light and there did not appear to be much life in the trade, cattle sold slowly, and the market closed firm. This week up till Tuesday the run was light, and in quality rather below the usual grade of offerings. The Eastern markets were better on Monday; New York very good, and with but few cattle here trade ruled more active than it generally does at that time of the week. The prices obtained were from ½c to ¾c higher than last week and cattle sold readily. To-day the run is still light and the market firm with a good feeling ruling. Prime stock sells quick and holders have no difficulty in getting buyers. The demand seems to be a little greater than the supply and the prospect is that during the balance of the week prices will remain at present figures, which are as follows: Extra, 1,400 to 1,500 lb steers $7 to $7 25; good to prime, 1,200 to 1,300 lb steers, $6 50 to $6 75; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100 lb steers, $5 50 to $6 25; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500, $4 to $5; stock steers, $4 75 to $5 00; Texas steers, $4 25 to $5 50.

Stockers.

The supply of stock cattle in the market was light. The number of buyers here larger than usual, and all seemed desirous of purchasing. The offerings, which were not of the very best grades sold readily at prices from $4 85 to $5 00 per 100 lbs.

Hogs.

The arrivals of hogs during the week ending to-day have been fair. The market has ruled quiet with but little change. The demand seems to have fallen off greatly, and the run for this week, which is now called fair, would have been considered an exceedingly light one two months ago. Prices of the best grades were from $4 75 to $4 90; a few extra at $5 00. To-day the market is dull, and there is scarcely anything doing. Yorkers are reported a shade lower, with the inclination downward. From this time on during the warm season the proportions of the hog trade will be limited, and we think the market not subject to the sudden changes which have occurred during the winter season. Following are the rates: Extra Philadelphia $5.00; prime Philadelphia $4 75 to $4 90; Yorkers, $4 50 to $4 55.

Sheep.

At the time of closing our last report we noted that the market was a little lower than had ruled the week before, and that with pleasant weather and a run of clipped sheep offering the feeling and inclination was downward. This state of matters ruled throughout the week, the market closing a little weak. By many of the dealers the opinion was expressed that the highest prices had been reached and that as soon as clipped commenced to arrive prices would go lower, and such would have been the case, but the weather continues cold and unfavorable for clipping, as those who have held sheep till the present time will not sell until they get the clip off. The runs have been exceedingly light this week. Advices from New York report that market well cleaned up, and with a good feeling ruling among buyers, the market is very good and stock sells about as fast as it arrives. We think that sheep sold higher this week than at any time during the season. A bunch of Washington county sheep, averaging 108 lbs, were sold by Charles Campbell for $9 75 ₰ 100 lbs, a pretty stiff price. A this writing the run is still light and prices good, and from appearances will continue so during the balance of the week. Following are the current rates for the different grades and kinds: Extra, 100 to 110 lbs sheep sell from $9 25 to $9 50; good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, $8 75@9 00; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, $7 25@7 75; common, $6 50@7 25.

Cattle.

HOLMES, LAFFERTY, GLASS & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price
34	39,760	$6 12	3	2,920	$5 70
3	3,960	6 70	1	2,000	6 00
1	2,050	5 50	13	18,240	6 37
2	2,800	5 00	17	23,120	6 37
21	29,350	5 00	37	47,250	4 85
2	2,950	4 62	2	2,750	4 62
2	2,210	6 60	1	1,220	6 25
142	84,670	6 75			

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

38	40,460	5 70	3
3	5,040	6 62	4
2	2,420	6 60	18
30	on foot each	60 00	32
17	16,890	5 45	48
3	3,414	5 50	14
13	19,360	5 00	16

SMITH, WATSON & CO SOLD

16	20,450	6 45	2
1 bull	640	5 50	17
1	980	5 50	12
2	2,170	4 50	1
3	3,040	5 00	13
2	2,650	6 60	35
1	1,720	6 00	16
16	21,180	6 87	18
15	17,260	5 25	3
1	1,060	4 00	16

HEDGES, HUFF & CO SOLD

12	13,420	6 35	5
38	41,750	6 30	27
4	4,340	5 50	34
19	19,000	6 25	16
2	2,060	5 00	34
44	13,840	5 37	5
4	6,630	6 75	3
4	2,320	6 62	2
3	3,210	5 50	3
2	2,480	4 50	5
4	5,080	6 00	2
15	19,830	6 85	18
21	22,540	6 87	18
4	6,850	6 75	2

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

54	53,290	5 40	36
28	29,360	6 65	6
1	per head,	30 00	10

ORR & WILLIAMS SOLD

15	20,950	6 75	

Hogs.

HOLMES, LAFFERTY, GLASS & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price
1	14,070	4 70	1	13,230	4 75
44	6,970	4 60	37	8,220	4 80
171	44,490	5 05	75	18,750	4 90
17	1,850	4 90	30	7,100	4 90
38	12,960	4 90	73	17,340	5 00
96	13,400	4 75	54	12,250	4 75
20	2,210	5 10	1	1,500	4 60
157	23,310	4 90	20	4,200	4 90
34	7,300	4 90	60	14,000	4 90
94	22,440	5 00	90	19,320	4 80
85	22,800	5 00	54	11,750	4 80
71	68,760	4 90	34	10,250	4 90
71	14,500	4 85	34	6,940	4 85
120	18,800	4 80	58	23,980	4 87
19	4,470	4 85	35	4,280	4 87
29	7,530	4 75	35	6,450	4 85
128	22,700	4 60	60	12,240	4 60
2	2,480	4 50			

HEDGES, HUFF & CO SOLD

23	4,610	4 50	20
24	6,810	4 80	40
85	5,030	4 60	61
103	17,340	4 50	24
44	8,150	4 40	48
44	16,620	4 80	28
85	14,590	4 60	84
67	11,270	4 60	67
13	3,460	4 60	67
43	13,570	4 60	37
67	10,130	4 60	24
160	20,240	4 50	12

SMITH, WATSON & CO. SOLD

98	17,350	4 85	130
99	20,350	5 10	87
97	730	4 90	73
97	22,640	4 90	54
98	17,950	4 40	54
81	19,170	4 80	83

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

90	22,310	5 00	57
		14,100	4 90

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

44	10,350	4 85	84
61	10,350	4 85	100
79	20,210	4 65	93
60	10,600	4 60	69
112	28,030	4 75	47
71	12,180	4 62½	6
72	15,760	4 80	40
79	15,340	4 85	145
36	6,180	4 75	14

ORR & WILLIAMS SOLD

49	4,700	4 40	40
28	2,380	4 60	17
57	5,280	4 50	24
72	15,780	4 55	

Sheep.

SMITH, WATSON & CO SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
180 clipped	17,410	$5 20	200	27,040	$5 25
260	32,300	5 60	162	15,140	5 25

SADLER, HAVENS & CO SOLD

328	28,680	5 50	168
161	14,760	5 25	72
70	7,430	5 25	150
157	12,510	5 12½	

HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD.

235	35,340	5 10	97
186	14,760	4 87½	12

HOLMES, LAFFERTY GLASS & CO. SOLD

188	19,920	5 80	74
157	16,250	5 40	63
154	14,290	5 35	82
120	14,110	5 25	27

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

181	15,130	5 25	169
200	17,560	5 20	28
265 clipped	29,550	5 60	150
186	14,760	5 00	46
250	20,950	5 45	180 clipped
200 clipped	20,700	5 25	

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, April 19, 1872.

REMARKS.—The crude market was a shade firmer; holders were not disposed to force operations. They say buyers can take their time in regard to prices. We have no changes to note. The asking rates for various deliveries were as follows:

Crude oil could be obtained yesterday at the following: Spot 9c; April 9c; sellers' option till July 9c; B. O. till July 11c; B. O. all year 12¾c.

For prices in the oil regions see dispatches.

The market was a dull one, being entirely devoid of animation. We quote nominally as follows: Spot 21¾c; April 21¾c; May 21¾c; June 22¾c ₰ gall for eastern delivery.

(By Western Union Telegraph.

NEW YORK, April 18, closing 17th.—The market has a much better tone, and there is a better shipping inquiry, with sales of 600 bbls crude in bulk at 12¾c, closing at this price. Refined is held firm at 22¾c, with 22c bid; cases 28@28½c. Philadelphia quiet and prices firm, but unchanged nominal. We quote at 21¾@21½c.

PETROLEUM CENTER, April 18.—The market is a little firmer and held at $5 50@5 60.

OIL CITY, April 18.—Market quiet but firm on lower road at $8 60@5 65; Oil City to New York.

TITUSVILLE, April 18.—Market quiet; spot $3 52½@3 55.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17.—Market firm; spot or April 21¾@21¾c; crude 11c; cases 27c; May 22c; June 22½c.

(By Pacific and Atlantic lines.)

PHILADELPHIA, April 18.—April 21¾@21¾c; May 21¾@22c; June 22¾c.

TITUSVILLE, April 18.—Market quiet and inactive; spot held at $3 52½@3 55.

OIL CITY, April 18.—Market very quiet at $3 75@3 80.

NEW YORK, April 18.—For refined 22c is bid, and 22½c asked; crude in bulk 12¾@12¾c. Market quiet.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Barrels.
R Whister	Citizens' Oil Works	240
Owner	Fairview Oil Works	145

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

Bbls.	Bbls.
Fairview Oil Works, 148	Citizens' Oil Works, 240
River, 2,371	
Total	2,759

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R. W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, April 17, 1872.

Vesta Oil Works, 550 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
W m McKelvy & Co, 295 bbls to Logan Bros & Co., Philadelphia.
P Weisenberger, 50 bbls to Warden, F & co, Philadelphia.
Total 998

Refined Oil Shipped East by W. P. R. R.

Elkins, Bly & Co 50 bbls to Davis & Co, Philadelphia.
Kirkpatrick & L, 300 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Hostetler & Co, 216 barrels to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
Total 566

BROOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, April 18, 1872.

We quote the manufacturers' prices as follows:

Shaker No. 1, ₰ dozen	$ 4 00
Shaker " 2, "	3 50
Hurl A " ¾, "	4 00
Hurl " ½, "	3 00
Hurl " 2, "	3 50
Round Hurl	2 50
Plain Hurl	2 25
Western common	$200@2 10
Broom corn, common, ₰ ton	130@150
Broom handles, ₰ 1,000	30@35
Swallow brooms, ₰ dozen	5 00

MERCHANT BAR IRON AND HEAVY HARDWARE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, April 18, 1872.

The following are the card rates of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips:

1 to 3 dia., standard list.	Assorted orders, 4 8-10c, card rates, 2 ₰ cent. off net.		
Nails, $5 50 card rate, 12½c ₰ keg, 2 ₰ cent. off net			
Iron & wedges	6½c ₰ lb		
Norway Nail rods	8 6-10c ₰ lb net.		
Iron fence pickets, ¾ round, bent to shape, 35c ₰ foot of fence, net.			
	Discount off standard list.		
Carriage and tire bolts	.50 and 10 ₰ cent. off net		
Plow bolts	10 "		
Stove bolts at the list price	"		
Machine and square head bolts, new list	10 "		
Coach and lag screws, new list	10 "		
Bolt ends, new list	10 "		
Square and hexagon nuts and washers	3c ₰ lb off		
1 cent ₰ lb extra for less than 1 keg of each size.			
	Net Prices.		
Harrow teeth, in lots of 1 ton or more, 1 in. diam., 5¾c; ⅞ and ¾ in. diam., 5½c; ¾ in. diam., 5¾c ₰ lb. Patent headed teeth, packed in casks ½c ₰ lb advance.			
Skein bolts, in lots of 1 keg or more, ⅝ in. diam., 8¾c; 9-16 in. diam. 9½c; ½ in. diam. 10½c. 1 cent ₰ lb extra, when less than 1 keg of each size is ordered.			
Screw Hook and Eye Hinges, ¾ to 1 in. diam. 10¼c; ⅝ in. diam. 11¾c; ½ in. diam. 13½c ₰ lb net.			
Screw and Strap Hinges, in lots of 50 pairs or more, 14 to 36 in. long, 8c ₰ lb; 6 and 12 in., 9½c ₰ lb net.			
Strap and T hinges	10 and 5 ₰ cent off.		
Screw hitching rings	$7 00 ₰ 100 net.		
Duck nest tuyere irons	$15 50 ₰ doz. net.		
Cast iron sad irons	4¼c ₰ lb		
Bridge and roof bolts—			
1 to 2 in. diam. over 5 feet long	⅝ lb, 8 9-10c		
1 to 2 in. diam. 4 to 8 feet long	8 9-10c		
1 to 2 in. diam. from 1½ to 4 feet long	6 7-10c		
⅞, ¾ and ⅝ in. diam. over 4 feet long	7c		
⅞, ¾ and ⅝ in. diam. from 1½ to 4 feet long	7 5-10c		

WAGON HARDWARE.

Wagon box strap bolts, 10 inch long by 7-16 at screw end	55c cts ₰ set of 8 bolts.		
Wagon box strap bolts, 12 in. long by ½ at screw end	70c ₰ set of 8 bolts		
Wagon box strap bolts, 14 in. long by ½ at screw end	$1 10 ₰ set of 8 bolts		
Wagon box strap bolts, 16 in. long by ⅝ at screw end	$2 20 ₰ set of 8 bolts		
5c ₰ set for each additional inch over 14 inch by ⅝. All lengths made.			
Wagon box rods, narrow track, each	18c		
Wagon box rods, wide track, each	20c		
Single tree irons, ₰ set	45c		
Wrought iron bolster plates, 2¾ inch wide, ₰ set	60c		
Wrought iron bolster plates, 3 inch wide, ₰ set	70c		
Wrought iron bolster plates, 3¼ inch wide, ₰ set	75c		
Wrought iron bolster plates, 3½ inch wide, ₰ set	75c		
Wagon Brake Ratchets, each	15c		
Wagon Brake Ratchets, finished with guard, each	16c		
Wrought Hammer Straps, heavy pattern, each	16c		
Wrought hammer straps, light do	13½c		
Wrought rub irons, each	11c		
Stay chain hooks	14c		
Single tree or end clips, each	14c		
Double or centre clips, light pattern	16c		
Double or center clips, heavy patterns	18c		
Strap bolts, rods, single tree irons, bolster plates, brake ratchets, hammer straps, rub irons, stay chain hooks and clips, in lots of 50 lbs ₰ cent. discount.			
Wagon box staples, 1¼ to 2½ inch to clinch, ₰ 1,000	$15 50 net.		
Wagon box staples, to rivet on, ₰ 1,000	12 50 net.		
Neck yoke eyes, each	6c		
Neck yoke eyes, with ¾ inch rings	8½c net.		
King bolts, ⅞, 1, 1¼ and 1½ inch diameter, ₰ lb	6c		
Wagon rivets, extra large, oval and steeple head, ¾ inch diameter and longer, ₰ lb	10½c		
Wagon rivets, 8-16 inches diam., all lengths	13½c		
Wagon spokes and nails, in 5 lbs, paper boxes, ₰ lb extra	1c		
Wagon and hinge nails, ₰ lb net	16¼c		
Coupling plates	6c		
Double tree plates	₰ lb 9c net		
Tongue plates	₰ lb 10½c		
Neck yoke	₰ lb 10½c		
Tongue cap iron, 1⅜, ¾ and 2¼ inch wide	8c		
same price ₰ lb as bolts.			
Wagon chains, stay, lock and tongue, 5-16 in. ₰ lb net	12½c		
Wagon chains, stay, lock and tongue, ⅜ in. ₰ lb net	13½c		

IRON AND NAILS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, April 18, 1872.

Following are the ruling quotations of the market:

16d to 60d nails, fencing	8d and 9d, casing and brads, ₰ keg	$5 50	
8d and 9d, fencing and brads		$6 00	
6d and 7d, fencing and brads		$5 75	
4d and 5d		6 25	
3d		6 50	
2d		7 00	
3d, fine Bliss' nails		6 25	
2d, fine Bliss' nails		9 25	
10d to 20d, casing nails		5 75	
Barrel Nails.—¾ inch, $8 75; ⅞ inch, $8 50; 1 inch, $8 00; 1¼ inch, $7 25; 1¾ inch, $7 00; 1½ inch, $6 75; 1⅝ inch, $6 25.			
12½c ₰ keg off lots of 100 kegs and over.			

FLAT BAR IRON.

1¾ to 4 by ¾ to 1 inch	4 8-10c	2 to 8 by 1¾ to 2 inch	5 6-10c
4¾ to 6 by ¾ to 1 inch	5c	1¾ and 1¾ by ¾ to ⅞ inch	5 8-10c
1¾ to 6 by 1¼ to 1½ inch	5 2-10c	1 and 1¼ by ¾ to ⅞ inch	5 4-10c
7 and 8 by ¾ to 1⅛ inch	5 4-10c	1¼, ⅜ and ⅞ by ¾ to 1 inch	5 6-10c

HEAVY BANDS.

3½ to 6 by ⅜ and ½ inch	5 6-10c	5-16 inch	5 5-10c
5-16 inch	5 4-10c	3½ to 1½ by ⅜ and ½ inch	5 8-10c
7 and 8 by ⅜ and 5-16 inch	6c	5-16 inch	6c
1¾ to 3¾ by ⅜ and 5-16 inch	6c	3½ to ⅜ by ⅜ and 5-16 inch	6c

LIGHT BANDS.

3 to 6 by 3-16 to No. 12	5 8-10c	1 to 1½ by 3-16 to No. 12	6 4-10c
7 and 8 by 3-16 to No. 12	6c	¾ to 1 by 3-16 to No. 12	7c
1¾ to 2¾ 3-16 to No. 12	6c		

HOOPS.

2¾ to 3 inch	6 1-10 I		7 3-10
3¼ to 4¾ "	6 3-10	⅞ inch	7 8-10
1¾ to 2¾ "	6 2-10	¾ "	8 1-10
1¼ to 1¾ "	6 6-10	⅝ "	8 4-10
1¼ to 1¾ "	7c	½ "	9 3-10

ROUNDS AND SQUARES.

1 to 1¾ inch	4 8-10c	⅞ to 9-16 inch	5 2-10c
2 to 2¾ inch	5 1-10c	½ to 7-16 inch	5 5-10c
3 to 3¾ inch	5 4-10c	⅜ inch	5 8-10c
3¼ to 4 inch	5 8-10c	5-16 inch	6c
4¼ to 4¾ inch	6 1-10c	¼ inch	6 4-10c
¾ to ⅞ inch	5c	3-16 inch	8 4-10c

HORSE SHOE.

All sizes	6 3-10c	Nail rods	8 7-10c

OVAL IRON.

⅞ to 1⅛ inch	5 4-10c	½ inch	5 8-10c
⅝ to ¾ inch	6 6-10c	⅜ inch	6 4-10c

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.

⅞ to 1⅛ inch	5 7-10c	½ inch	6 0-10c
⅝ to ¾ inch	6 2-10c	⅜ inch	6 4-10c

EXTRAS FOR CUTTING TO LENGTH.

Flat bars for tire	1-10c	Light bands & wagon box iron	4-10c
Flat bars and rounds and squares, sawed	2-10c	Hoops	5-10c
Heavy bands	3-10c		

SHEET IRON.

No. 10 to 14	6 4-10c	No. 25 to 26	7c
No. 15 to 20	6 6-10c	No. 27	7 2-10c
No. 21 to 24	6 8-10c		

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ¼c ₰ lb extra.

Prices subject to changes of market, without notice.

TERMS.

Note or acceptance at sixty days, with exchange on New York, or a discount of 2 ₰ cent. for cash, if remitted within 10 days from date of invoice. Payments to be made in New York Exchange, United States Treasury notes, or their equivalent. No discount on bills of less than $50.

WROUGHT IRON WELDED TUBES.

Inside diameter.	Wrought Iron pipe.	Galvanized pipe.	Weight of pipe.
Inches.	Per Foot.	Per Foot.	Per foot
⅛	10	20	24
¼	10	19	41
⅜	12	23	56
½	15	27	75
¾	20	29	1 12
1	29	40	1 61
1¼	39	52	2 25
1½	50	67	2 69
2	70	92	3 66
2½	1 15	1 45	5 77
3	1 50	1 90	7 54
3½	1 85	2 40	9 05
4	2 30	2 85	10 72
4½	2 75	3 29	12 49
5	3 20

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

A Lecture by Edwin James—Bismarck's Ultimatum.

LONDON, April 8.—The Queen will visit Napoleon at Chiselhurst to-morrow.

Edwin James, the well known English lawyer, who resided some years in New York, delivered a lecture on the United States to-night at St. George's Hall. He was very severe in denunciation of politicians, legislatures and judges of that country. Alluding to the Alabama controversy, he said the extraordinary claims of the American Government were presented only for the purpose of making political capital for the present administration. He also stated that after eleven years' residence in America, he was led to believe there were more monarchists in that country than republicans in England.

Advices from Melbourne to the 29th ult. state that the Theater Royal at Melbourne was destroyed by fire. A cyclone passed over the western part of Australia, doing much damage to property.

Bismarck has sent his ultimatum that the French army be forthwith reduced to 225,000 men. He hints that in case of refusal it will be necessary for Germany to establish a French government which Germany can trust.

Synopsis of Great Britain's Counter Case.

LONDON, April 18.—Following is a synopsis of the counter case presented at Geneva by the agent on the part of Great Britain: Part 1 begins by announcing that to the American imputations of hostile motives and insincere neutrality no reply will be offered. England distinctly refuses to enter into the discussion of these insinuations, because it would be inconsistent with her self-respect, irrelevant to the main issue, and tend to inflame the controversy. England's governing desire is to fulfil, even exceed, her international duties, nor will any reference be made to the claims for indirect damages, as correspondence with regard to them is pending between England and the United States. England assumes that the claims are limited to the losses occasioned by the Florida, Alabama, Georgia and Shenandoah, but does not object to the introduction of the names of nine other rebel cruisers added to the list by the American case. She calls attention to the fact that none of those vessels had previously been mentioned. No award is possible for depredations of the Boston and Sallie, which are in the list, but are not mentioned elsewhere in the case of the United States, and were probably inadvertently included. The Board of Arbitration is reminded that its conclusions must be formed on proofs, not allegations, and the evidence must be sifted. The statements of American Consuls are credible when made with regard to facts within their personal knowledge, but they are unreliable when dealing with rumors. The Consuls of the American Government, zealous to indiscretion, shared the irritability generated by the war, and erroneous views throughout the struggle colored their reports. England rejects as evidence the papers captured on the Richmond, their authors being unknown.

Part 2 deals with the American argument. It disputes the proposition that a neutral power is bound, at the request of a belligerent, to enforce the municipal laws, and add to them if they are insufficient. It admits that reparation is due for an appreciable injury resulting from a clear violation of international duty, but is unable to attach a distinct meaning to some of the twelve propositions of the American case, and demurs to the exceptionally rigorous application made of these propositions to England. It urges that at the time of the Confederate cruiser's first departure from Nassau the vessel adapted for war to a belligerent was not a violation of neutrality; nevertheless, on this point it accepts the rules of the treaty of Washington, and the American construction put on them by the Government of the United States, but according to their obvious purport. It regrets that the United States should see fit to strain the interpretation of those rules to the uttermost, instead of accepting them in a fair and reasonable sense. It argues that England was bound to receive the Alabama, as she would a vessel-of-war of any sovereign state, and concludes by quoting from Ortolan, the eminent French authority on international law, to show that the principles for which the United States contend were never heretofore seriously asserted or recognized in Europe or America.

Part 3 treats of precedents adduced in the American case, and replies thereto, with others such as the filibustering attacks of Lopez on Cuba and Walker on Mexico and Central America, and the Fenian raids on Canada. History on the same plan as the history of unlawful enterprises originating in America, and with American citizens. American privateers have from time to time harrassed England, Spain, Portugal, Mexico, Central America, Cuba and Canada.

Part 4 considers the various complaints made of traffic in munitions of war with the South. Blockade running by British ships, &c.

Part 5 gives a history of the cruisers Sumter and Nashville, complains of being required to meet demands in regard to which the sole difficulty is to trace their origin.

Part 6 gives an account of the Florida and Alabama, with details of their escapes. It seeks to show that the time which elapsed between Mr. Adams's application and the Alabama's departure was too short to justify the charge of negligence, and claims that in this respect England cannot be charged with any failure of duty.

Part 7 is devoted to a history of the Shenandoah and Georgia.

Part 8 relates to other vessels, and repudiates the responsibility of Great Britain for their depredations.

Part 9 treats of the reception of rebel cruisers in British ports, and seeks to defend the conduct of Great Britain by comparing it with that of other nations.

Part 9, after recapitulating the facts and arguments of the preceding parts, claims for England the interest on the damages awarded from the 1st of July, 1863, untenable. The losses which the arbitrators may take in account are at the utmost those directly arising from the capture and destruction of ships and property. After describing the situation of anxiety and insecurity in which neutrals would be placed in time of war, should the decisions be pronounced in the American case as to their duties prevail, the counter case concludes with the expression of the hope that a frank, open statement of facts will effectually remove any misunderstanding between nations allied by innumerabilities.

The *Times* describes the British counter case as couched in a calm and dispassionate spirit. While the American reads like an advocate's speech to a jury in a trial for assault and battery, England's reply is like the utterance of a Judge. The *Telegraph* says: "Americans studying with impartiality our counter case, will find reason to fear not only for their individual claims, but for something more. Instances of overstrained and inconsistency are brought against them, until the great fabric of laborious ingenuity trembles to its foundation." None of the other city journals have articles on the subject.

Proceedings in Parliament.

LONDON, April 18, Midnight.—In the House of Commons to-night, through the active exertions of party whips, the benches were well filled. Exciting debates on the course of the Government at Geneva and on the ballot bill were expected, and the galleries were also crowded. Both members and spectators were disappointed in the first case. An attempt to draw Gladstone out on the Alabama claims failed. Hon. Mr. Windham, member for West Cumberland, asked the Government why the British counter case was presented at Geneva without the condition that the claim for indirect damages should be withdrawn by the American Government. Mr. Gladstone simply replied that he doubted the policy of answering questions while the Government was waiting for a note from America which would probably form an epoch in the affair. Further questions were put on this subject, and the House subsequently went into Committee of the Whole on the ballot bill. The amendment offered by the Conservative Government leaders for displaying their ballots at the polls, was defeated after a long discussion, 274 to 246. The announcement of the result was received with cheers from the Tory benches.

The *Daily Telegraph's* reports of grave complications between Germany and France are absolutely discredited at both Berlin and Versailles. Mr. Gladstone replied to a question on the subject from Mr. Hoare in the Commons, that the Government had received no information confirmatory of the statements in the *Telegraph*.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

MADRID, April 18.—A decree is issued, annulling the concession for a telegraph cable to America by way of the Azores.

ODESSA, April 18.—Gen. Sherman and party have arrived. They go to Sevastopol, Fiaflis, Moscow and St. Petersburg.

PARIS, April 18.—France having abolished the passport system as regards England only, other countries demand of her similar exemption.

PARIS, April 18.—French officers have obtained satisfaction of Madagascar, and the intention of bombarding its principal seaport has been abandoned.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

The Proposed New Connection with the Missouri Pacific.

ST. LOUIS, April 18.—The Nebraska delegation had a consultation to-day with the Directors of the Missouri Pacific Railroad in regard to the construction of the proposed new road from Omaha southward along the west bank of the Missouri river, to connect with the Missouri Pacific at Atchison, Kansas, but no definite arrangement was agreed upon. It is probable, however, that the counties through which it is proposed to run the road will grade and lay the road-bed, and the Missouri Pacific iron and stock it.

The Hubbub at Salt Lake City.

SALT LAKE, April 18.—A sensation was created to-day over the dispatch of United States District Attorney Bates to his deputy here, directing him to apply to Judge Howley or Strickland forthwith for the discharge of all prisoners held by the Grand Jury, the same the late United States Grand Jury, the same being void by the decision of the United States Supreme Court, also notifying the United States Marshal that every hour he holds said prisoners would subject him to the charge of trespass. Judge Howley referred the matter to Strickland, he being the acting Judge of the District in the absence of McKenna. No application has yet been made to Strickland, it being understood that the Deputy will await an official copy of the Supreme Court decision.

There has been a great freshet in the Milwaukee river in Wisconsin, carrying away three dams and doing much other damage.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 18, 1872.

SCHURZ NOT A DEFAULTER.

The report having been circulated that Senator Schurz was in default to the Treasury six thousand dollars on account of his mission to Spain, he called upon the Fifth Auditor to-day and ascertained that his account, like many others, was kept open because the last six months of his salary had not been receipted for, and a small item of contingent expenses has not been certified by the legation in the usual form, and that instead of Senator Schurz being in default to the Government, a balance is still due him from the Government.

NAVAL INVESTIGATION.

B. F. Isherwood, chief engineer, testified that all navy yards did not come up to the standard as to engines, while of the work done outside none of the guarantees were performed, but their contractors got their money. The work was done by Paul S. Forbes for the Idaho, and the department released him from his contract. The Algonquin, built by him also, was a failure and payment was refused. As to the machinery of the Saco, built by Corliss, also a failure, the witness deducted amount of money Corliss was required to refund from the amount actually due, so the government was no loser.

POLITICAL.

The "Liberal" Fever in Iowa.

DUBUQUE, April 18.—A call will be published to-morrow morning for a Mass Convention on Saturday of all in sympathy with the Liberal Republican movement. Delegates will be appointed to a State Convention to be held at Davenport on the 23d. The call is signed by many leading Republicans in the city. The Germans have a unit for it. Clayton county has appointed a full delegation to Davenport, including several who run for delegates at the late Republican State Convention.

Delegates to the Cincinnati Convention.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., April 18.—The Orange County Convention appointed sixteen delegates to the Cincinnati Convention.

Liberal Republicanism in Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, April 18.—A call is issued by the liberal Republicans who propose to attend the Cincinnati Convention, inviting a general organization in the State to that end. Among the signers, who number forty, are John Hickman and Alex. K. McClure.

North Carolina Republican Convention.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 18.—The Republican Convention reassembled this morning and nominated a full State ticket, which now stands: For Governor, T. R. Caldwell, the present incumbent; Lieutenant Governor, Curtiss H. Bragden; Secretary of State, H. W. Howerton; Treasurer, D. A. Jenkins; Auditor, John Rielly; Superintendent of Public Instruction, John Reed; Superintendent of Public Works, Silas Burns. A resolution was adopted indorsing the acts of Governor Holden whilst Governor. Resolutions requesting the United States Senate to seat Abbott were adopted after a hot debate, many members bitterly opposing and protesting against it. Marcus Erwin and Thomas Little were nominated Electors at Large for President. Resolutions were adopted indorsing President Grant and his administration. Adjourned.

Michigan Republicans in Council.

DETROIT, April 18.—There was a gathering of independent Republicans at the Biddle House this evening. Reporters were excluded. Forty or fifty influential gentlemen from various sections of the State were present. They represent that a very extensive feeling of dissatisfaction is prevailing among Republicans, especially at the course pursued by Michigan Senators in political affairs in the State. The general expression was that the party must be purified, and that this could be done inside the Republican ranks. The feeling was unanimous that no fusion or alliance will be made with the Democracy. Duncan Stewart, D. C. Holbrook and F. W. Carlisle were appointed a Committee on Correspondence. There will undoubtedly be quite a large attendance at the Cincinnati Convention from Michigan.

The End of a Hard Drinker at Youngstown, O

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., April 18, 1872.

James Dunnivan, an old resident of this place, fell from his cart this evening, was run over and killed. He had been drinking hard lately, and was supposed to be under the influence of the time. He was about sixty-five years old.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

A severe hail storm visited the northern portion of Cincinnati and the country beyond yesterday afternoon.

The new hotel project in Cincinnati seems to be an assured success. Stock to the amount of $300,000 has been subscribed, and it is proposed to increase the capital to $400,000. It is intended to be the largest structure in the city. Ground will be broken in June.

The Kansas and Missouri iron railway and wagon bridge opening celebration took place yesterday at Leavenworth. Thirty thousand people were present.

A dispatch from Dr. Peters, of Litchfield Observatory, Hamilton College, announces the discovery by him of another planet at two o'clock Wednesday morning. It was in eleven hours, fifty-six minutes, fifty-two seconds of right ascension, and four degrees forty-five minutes south declination, with a retrograde motion of thirty-nine seconds towards the north. Its size is unsettled, but it is a star of between the eleventh and twelfth magnitude.

Ann Preston Dean, of the Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania, and for nearly twenty years Professor of Physiology in that institution, died in Philadelphia yesterday.

The official vote for Governor of Connecticut shows Jewell's majority over all to be 28.

Jewell A. Butterfield, a policeman in Portland, a suburb of Louisville, died yesterday of hydrophobia. Some time ago he was bitten on the thumb by a strange grey hound, showing no signs of madness. The wound healed and the circumstance was forgotten until Tuesday last, when his arm felt as if it was being punctured by a hundred needles. This was followed by chills, which culminated in convulsions at intervals of a quarter to half an hour until the paroxisms became horrible. He expired in great agony.

The entire business portion of Vernon, Ohio, was destroyed by fire Wednesday night. Aggregate loss $43,000.

A LOS ANGELES (California) letter says: "The trial of nine of the men implicated in the notorious anti-Chinese riot of the 24th October has just closed. The jury's verdict is a general surprise. Seven of the nine have been found guilty of manslaughter, and, together with one previously convicted of the same, were sentenced to-day by Judge Widney, the highest punishment in the State Penitentiary for terms of from two to six years. The verdict was a surprise because the legal punishment of the crime here is an extraordinary affair, and with the exception rather than the rule—and especially a surprise in this case because of the obvious generality of guilt among the people and consequent popular sympathy with the prisoners."

RIVER REPORT.

War Department, Signal Service, U. S. A., Division of Telegrams and Reports for the Benefit of Commerce.

April 18, 1872, 3:00 P. M.

Stations.	Rise. Feet.	Inch.	Fall. Feet.	Inch.
Cairo, Ills	0	4	0	0
Cincinnati, Ohio	0	0	0	3
Davenport	0	1	0	0
Louisville, Ky	0	0	0	2
Memphis, Tenn	0	0	0	0
Nashville, Tenn	0	0	0	0
New Orleans, La	0	6	0	0
Pittsburgh, Pa	0	5	0	0
Shreveport, La	0	6	0	0
St. Louis, Mo	0	0	0	0
St. Paul	0	0	0	0
Vicksburg, Miss	0	11	0	0

*Rise and fall in last twenty-four hours.
Dash — Indicates river closed.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 18.—River thirty-five feet and rising slowly. Arrived—Emma Floyd, Nashville; R. A. Babbage, St. Louis. Departed—Alaska, New Orleans.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, April 18.—The river is still falling with seventeen feet in the canal and fifteen feet in the chute—sixty-eight feet under the bridge. Cloudy and cool. Business very active. Arrived—Minnesota, Lawrence, Cincinnati; R. W. Skillman, Nashville. Departed—R. W. Skillinger, Cincinnati; Bermuda, Evansville; Departed—R. W. Skillinger, Cincinnati; Robert St. Louis; Minnola, Memphis; Lawrence, Nashville; Mary Houston, New Orleans. Towboats arrived—Smoker, Cumberland; Lake, Dick Fulton, John Dippold, John Perry, John Hannah, N. J. Bigley, Arrow, Fox, Ajax, John Wood, Charley Brown, Sam Robert, H. McClellan, Fayette, Quickstep. Down—Evansville, Alice Dean, Joe Kinney, Rock Island, Lecfaire—all with good trips. Business light.

Cairo.

CAIRO, April 18.—Arrived—Lady Lee, Memphis; Robert Burns, Memphis; Grand Tower, St. Louis; Departed—Lumsden, Nashville; Lady Lee, St. Louis; Robert Burns, Cincinnati; Grand Tower, Memphis; Captain L. W. Rea and party arrived here to-day from the scene of the Oceanus disaster, and report no bodies found. The river has risen four inches; cloudy and cool.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 18.—Arrived—Strader, Peoria; Mary E. Poe, Red River; Rob Roy, Keokuk; Friendship and Storm, Illinois river; City of Alton and Tom Jasper, New Orleans; Rob Roy, Keokuk; City of Helena, Vicksburg; Strader, Peoria; Iron Mountain, Cairo; Lacy Bertram, Pittsburgh. River stationary. Weather cloudy and cool.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 18.—Arrived—Richmond, St. Louis. Departed—R. E. Lee, Ohio river; Mary Miller, Cincinnati. Warm and clear.

Baltimore Live Stock Market.

BALTIMORE, April 18.—Cattle fairly active, quality better and prices a shade higher; very best on sale to-day 5¾@5¾c; that generally rated first quality 5¼@5½c; medium or good fair quoted at 4¾@5c; receipts 850; sales 998. Hogs in fair supply; market more active and closes firm; sales at 6¾@6¾c net; receipts 5,195. Sheep in light supply; demand good, and prices advanced ¼c; sales at 5¾@6c; receipts 1,156.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, April 18.—Sugar dull; good to fully fair 9¾@10c. Molasses—Small receipts; inferior 20c; fair fermenting 35c; centrifugal reboiled 45c; prime 50c; all others unchanged. Cotton steady; sales 3,000 bales; good ordinary 21¾c; low middlings 22½c; middlings 23¾c.

A CHILD FRIGHTENED INTO IMBECILITY.

Fearful Warning for Parents—A Life-Long Idiot Through a Father's Stubbornness.

[From the Detroit Free Press.]

A week or two ago a family named Woodstock arrived in this city from Westchester, N. Y., intending to settle in this State, and accepted the invitation of an old acquaintance, residing on Russell street, to stop with him for a week or two until they had decided where to locate. Not being suited with the city, Woodstock took a trip to the interior, and purchased a farm in Berrien county. He came back Saturday night, and the family would have left Monday, only for the occurrence of a sad affair due to the Puritanical ideas and hard-heartedness of the father.

The youngest of the children is a boy about four years old, who, being a pet, has been allowed to sleep with his parents. Sunday night the Woodstocks, desiring to go to church, an effort was made to get the boy to go to bed with the older brother. He was frightened and timid and made great opposition, saying "that he was afraid of bears and wolves." The opposition irritated the father, and he declared that he would not go to church and that Charlie should go to sleep in that bed. As the child kept crying and fussing, the older one was made to get up and sleep elsewhere. This did not help matters, of course, and then Woodstock told the boy he would lock the door and leave him in the room if he did not cease crying. Frightened further, the lad continued weeping and beseeching, and Woodstock did as he said he would.

The boy screamed at the top of his voice for a few minutes, beat on the door, and entreated to be taken out; but the father was unrelenting as a rock. The wails gradually died away, the lad ceased to shout, and after half an hour the door was opened. He was found asleep as expected; but he was crouched down in a corner, his feet drawn up under him, and it took only a moment to convince the parents that the boy had been rendered a lunatic or an idiot. He laughed and talked to himself, did not reply to a question, gave no one any notice, and when the mother realized what had occurred she fainted away. Every effort was made by the friends to bring the boy's reason back, but all failed. He would not speak, gave his other children no notice, but wanted to roll around on the floor and play with spools and sticks. A physician was called Monday, and two more Tuesday, but all were agreed that the boy's reason had been affected by his fright, and that he might be an idiot for the rest of his days. The circumstance has nearly broken the mother's heart, and the father carries a conscience which any criminal short of murder would not enjoy.

Climate of the Northwest.

Though it is now the middle of April there is not here a sign of *green* over the face of the country, and the ground in many localities is as completely frost bound as it was in dead of winter; yet we are accustomed to refer to our State as being extremely well favored, and in the latitude best suited for the development of the principal cereals and fruits. We are accustomed to think that further north there would be no country so favorably situated as our own State for agricultural productions, having for many years gauged our ideas of the *North* by what we know exists directly above of us in New York and Canada, which will remain for several weeks yet locked in the embrace of winter. But when once the fact is known that the isothermal belt that bounds our northern and southern extremities expands in width and deflects far to the Northwest, covering the plains of Dakota and the valleys of Montana, we will better realize the fact that we are bound by climatic ties, at least, to countries far north of us.

The parallel lines of latitude placed on our maps and globes are mere creatures of the astronomer's imagination, and have nothing whatever to do with political, animal, agricultural or horticultural economy. Our children should be taught that isothermal lines are the practical and sensible boundaries of zones. Before the days of isothermal lines a French colony settled in Canada, because they believed, as it was on the same latitude as France, it must consequently enjoy the same climate—a date palm planted in Ireland would no have fared worse than that colony.

In Montana, which is over four hundred miles north of Pennsylvania, the bunch grass was green on the first of March, and by the tenth the plowing was done and seed wheat was being planted. A fact like this would seem to demonstrate the superior advantages the northern belt has for a railroad route to the Pacific, and the fact of an April blockade of the Union Pacific Railroad further demonstrates the urgent need of the *early* construction of such a road. T. P. R.

Deplorable State of Things in Mexico.

A letter dated Mazatlan, Gulf of California, March 23, says:

The revolutionists are in a sad state financially, and are compelled to levy *prestamos* or forced loans on the merchants and wealthy Mexicans. In the interior they rob the people unmercifully, and compel all the able-bodied men to enter the ranks at the point of the bayonet. The natives, who are not at all desirous of indulging in war, flee to the mountains when they can, so as to escape conscription. *There are now more than three thousand Mexicans in this State who are living like hogs in the woods, subsisting on whatever they can pick up, rather than enter the army. Whenever they are discovered, detachments of revolutionary soldiers hunt them down, and if successful in capturing the refugees; they bring them into camp, tied together with a huge rope around their waists.*

As might be expected, the cruelty, murders and bloodshed arising from such a condition of society, are awful to witness. Shooting, hanging and assassination are common features of the war. *The whole State is a butcher shop, where men are brought to the slaughter, as butchers bring their cattle.* It is nothing uncommon on behalf of men being taken out and shot by the dozen. Indeed, the reader will scarcely believe the horrors endured, the tortures inflicted and the crimes perpetrated in the name of patriotism. A few days since, believing if some strong government could given peace to unhappy and suffering Mexico. The foreign merchants in the city, French, Spanish and German, are accused of being in part the instigators of the present revolution. It is charged that by aiding the revolutionists their European cargoes were allowed to be admitted to the Custom House at greatly reduced rates, and to avail themselves of this they gave Marquez and his band financial aid in the way of money. This financial aid having been exhausted, Marquez was compelled to make *prestamos* to carry on the conflict. If the Government forces take the city—and of this there can be little doubt—it is said the foreign merchants will have to pay the duties over again to the Federal Custom House authorities. Such of the merchants as have been conspicuous in supporting the revolutionists may have all their goods confiscated. While these foreign merchants play such a conspicuous part in Mexican politics, it may be interesting to state that the native merchants have as little influence here as if they were beyond the North Pole. In fact there are no American merchants in this city, for the reason that the foreign merchants control the market by importing cheap goods from Europe. They are, besides intensely hostile to everything American, even to our political institutions.

The Penalty of Overwork.

The British *Medical Journal*, a standard authority on the subjects of which it treats, has recently called attention to the facts brought forward by Dr. Quain, in his lectures before the College of Physicians upon diseases of the walls of the heart. From these facts it appears that during the last twenty years in Great Britain the total deaths of males of all ages from heart disease has increased from 5,746 in 1850, to 12,428 in 1870; and that the per centage of deaths from this disease for each thousand of population living has risen from 750 between 1851 and 1855, to 1,000 between 1865 and 1870. This increase, it must be borne in mind, is noticeable only in what are termed the working years of manhood. Under the age of twenty-five no change in the percentage is found, but between the ages of twenty-five and forty-five the rate has gone from 553 to 709. Among the other sex the average now is no larger than it has been since reliable records were kept.

These figures tell their own story in very few and very significant words. The men of this generation are living too fast; we do not mean in the way of dissipation and excess, but in mental worry and work. The influences of a steam and lightning age seem to have stimulated intellectual and emotional activity, and the human nature are compelled to burn life's candle at both ends, and dig their own graves with their own hands. We believe that the sanitary precautions brought about by advancing civilization do not counterbalance the waste resulting from the causes mentioned. Epidemics are fewer and more easily managed than they were a half century ago, but the mortality lists show a fearful development of disorders comparatively rare among our ancestors. Diseases of the heart, brain and nervous system are terribly abundant, and probably three-fourths of these are directly ascribable to overwork of one kind or another. In short, we are traveling at much too rapid a pace, and are literally "killing ourselves for the sake of living." It is time the brakes were put on, and that the intellectual classes, who suffer most from the rushing tendencies of the era, should understand the inevitable penalty which nature exacts for a violation of her laws. Any game which requires that the player shall die in order to win it does not pay.

WE are sorry if Americans visiting Rome forget what decent behavior is, as the following statement from the *Osservatore Romano* would seem to indicate:

"We have to record the very unbecoming conduct of certain Americans who visited the Vatican library on Monday last. Being invited to leave at the usual closing, they threatened to throw the *custode* out of the window for his courteous intimation, and their insolence was such that he had to call in the Swiss guards to drive them out. Nor was this all, for one of the four returned to the Pontifical Palace about 4 o'clock, and hearing that the museum was then closed, broke out into the most violent invectives against the Holy Father, the Papal Court and the Catholic faith, ending with the ridiculous menaces and lamentations that the new rules had not made a *tabula rasa* of everything that is most sacred and venerable in the Eternal City. Such facts need no comment."

The Advance in Iron.

(From the United States Railway and Mining Register.

Less than a year ago iron was selling at $35 a ton. To-day the same brand brings $42 to $43. The cause seems to be one of the most general character—scarcity of ore felt in England, and increase of cost of coal and wages there, affecting the markets of the rest of the world, for want of any sufficiently counterbalancing iron-manufacturing system elsewhere.

Mr. Samuel's circular of the 11th reports that the English Bessemer steel men have enough orders on hand to occupy them three and a half years. The small manufacturers of merchant bar and bundle iron in England have for the most part abandoned their business to make Bessemer steel rails for the large commission houses, which throws the manufacturing of merchant bars and bundle iron into a few hands. Laborers there, knowing the state of the markets, are continually striking for higher wages, and are aided in their efforts by the trades unions, who manage to produce a half supply of coal, and keep coal fetches at the pit's mouth, 15 shillings the ton, the highest price ever reached. All this has caused merchant bar iron to advance from £7 10s. sterling in August last, to £12 10s. sterling at the present time. Nor is the price yet stationary; for, since the last circular, merchant bar has been advanced in the Philadelphia market one-fifth of a cent per pound, viz: to 4.4 cents. The east Pennsylvania iron men have refused for some time to receive orders on any fixed contract price, while western iron-makers are refusing orders merely on account of their number. The English manufacturers record the price of their products only when delivered, and refuse all contracts on time.

Everything shows an insufficiency of iron, pig and rolled, forge and Bessemer, alike, to satisfy the wants of the civilized world. Nor will the growth of the manufacture for a long time keep pace with the ever-enlarging demands made upon it. Fluctuations in the annual product of this or that iron region, or country, does not materially alter the general situation. Sweden and Norway may not (as reported) produce more than half their average quota. Old furnaces are going into blast and new furnaces building elsewhere. But it is easier to deplete the iron market when iron is low than to refill the yards when a scarcity has run up iron to prices which both collect capital at old works and invite its investment in new ones. It takes time to establish iron works; time to get ore works into working order; time to construct mill machinery; time to train skilled hands at the Bessemer report. Meanwhile new railway projects were set on foot every week. Russia anticipates her usual spring orders in England by sending them four months in advance. Workmen are watchful and know all this. English puddlers rest when the world hurries. Just when the loudest cry heard is for more iron, they are working but three days in the week; and they make more money than when they worked six.

The fact is, when the age makes a great forward movement of any kind, it happens as with the birth of a child, whatever you have wanted is wanted in unusual quantities and at once, and therefore must be paid for at famine rates. Americans are building so many railways, bridges, mills and other works including stock, that they must not only pay the highest prices, but must immediately lay out a great deal more of money on mills, furnaces and mining, to produce the materials. As the same history is recording itself abroad, and even distant parts like Japan and China are making their appearance on the scene of action, each nation will continue to be strained to its utmost strength to do its own work. It is not unlikely that the London iron market rules that of Philadelphia, but when England is overtasked America must help herself.

We find that the present high price of iron will continue to rule, and we hope it will; for nothing short of the sight of both steady and uncommonly large profits made in the manufacture of iron will bring new capitalists from gold, stock and distant wild-cat mining speculations, to take the good old faith of investment in substantial minerals, coal mines and iron works nearer home, by which a perpetual benefit to all classes of society is sure to be secured.

Cause of the Deterioration of the Wheat Crop.

Frederick Watts, commissioner of agriculture, in a recent letter says: "The experience of many years has led me to the conclusion that the deterioration of the wheat crop is mainly attributable to the improper and untimely use of barnyard manure. In our practice the clover sod is turned down and planted with corn. The ground is again ploughed in the spring, and sowed with oats, and upon the stubble of this crop all the manure of the barnyard is put, then ploughed again and sowed with wheat. The delicate plant is thus subjected to the rankness and grossness of barnyard food, with all its germs of flies, worms, lice and bugs—seemingly a sufficient cause of the unsuccessful growth of a grain so pure and delicate as wheat. Clover and timothy has made the Pacific, and the fact of an April blockade of the Union Pacific Railroad further demonstrates the urgent need of the *early* construction of such a road. T. P. R.

CITY MATTERS.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The largest audience of the week attended the performance of the "Wife's Secret" at this house last night. Miss Coombs, supported by Mr. Bradley, Mr. Robinson and one of two others of the company, were, as usual, all that could be desired, but the least said of some of the others of the cast the better.

To-night Miss Coombs has a benefit, when Sheridan's brilliant comedy, the "School for Scandal," will be presented.

Academy of Music.

"Schneider" continues to hold the boards at the Academy, and passes off very successfully each evening. Johnny Allen and Little Mac keep their audience in a roar of laughter throughout the performance. To-night Miss Alice Harrison will have a benefit, on which occasion let all who desire to have a thorough amusement secure seats in advance and attend the Academy to-night.

Fifth Avenue Opera House.

As our people become more assured of the wonderful powers of Prof. Davies, in proportion does the attendance at the old Opera House increase. This evening the Professor will have a benefit, when a large audience will, no doubt, be present. Those who have not witnessed the gentleman's wonderful powers as a ventriloquist should not miss the remaining opportunities. Take the cars down to the matinee to-morrow and they will be delighted.

Varieties Theater.

Manager Aims's great combination of vocalists, dancesuses, gymnasts and comedians appear in a programme of unusual merit this evening. See bills of the day.

Forepaugh's Great Exhibition.

On next Monday afternoon the four mammoth tents required to exhibit the museum, menagerie, animal show and circus under the management of Adam Forepaugh, will be thrown open to the public on the lot corner of Sidney avenue and Penn avenue. This great exhibition will remain in ourcity on Monday and Tuesday, and for the balance of the week will exhibit in Union Park, Allegheny. See advertisement in amusement column.

Theodore Thomas.

The sale of tickets for Theodore Thomas's grand concerts commences at Kleber & Bro.'s music store this morning.

Masonic Hall.

The success with which the Fakir of Ava is meeting with is really wonderful. Notwithstanding the unusual number of places of amusement open in our city, Masonic Hall is well filled nightly. Another good programme to-night, and one brimful of good fun for those present. Don't forget the matinee to-morrow, when every child in the audience will receive a present.

Pittsburgh Enterprise.

There is a company of capitalists and business men in this city who have bought a large tract of coal lands within half a mile of Blairsville, in Derry township, Indiana county, near what is called "The Broad Fording," and are erecting coke ovens and bulbeing a town, which in a short time, at the present rate of building, will rival Blairsville itself. We understand that a gentleman has a contract for building seventy dwelling houses. There are at present 300 hands working for the company, opening coal drifts, building a railroad, and erecting coke ovens. We understand that 250 coke ovens are to be erected by the same company in Blairsville, so that the streets of that ancient borough and the public buildings, churches and dwellings will no longer be left in darkness incident to the age of tallow candles, but will be lighted up in the modern style and made to appear what it always has been, a first-class town. While it may be in one sense "The saints' Rest"—which by the way, is an honor few towns are justly entitled to—yet Blairsville was at one time, and will be again, a point of considerable importance as a business center. This coal development across the river will put new life into that town and add country.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THAT "Black Maria" has been a good while on the stocks.

THE white lead men now visiting our city were looking at the mills and manufactories yesterday.

WE find that the present high price of iron will continue to rule, and we hope it will; for nothing short of the sight of both steady and uncommonly large profits made in the manufacture of iron will bring new capitalists from gold, stock and distant wild-cat mining speculations, to take the good old faith of investment in substantial minerals, coal mines and iron works nearer home, by which a perpetual benefit to all classes of society is sure to be secured.

THE Governor of Japan is now engaged in holding court in Cincinnati, for the trial of cases in which Judge Logan is interested as counsel.

ROBERT Jonasson stands accused before Alderman Shore of insulting and abusing Maria Brown and her step-son. Warrant issued.

IT is said that several Pittsburghers were on board the steamer City of New York, which arrived at that port yesterday morning from Liverpool.

MARTIN BURKE and Peter Corey, recently sentenced to the penitentiary, were discharged from the county jail to that institution yesterday.

THE legislative journal continues to be received by mail, although the Legislature has been adjourned for over two weeks.

CAROLINE RICHINGS BERNARD and the dramatic company from the Museum, Music, and Comedy, Sharon this evening, under the management of Mr. Beamer.

THERE were only two prisoners in the lock-up for the afternoon hearing, yesterday. One had not sufficiently soberized for the ordeal, and the other got forty-eight hours repose.

CATHARINE MCDERMOTT, *alias* Murphy, was released from the Workhouse yesterday morning, and by eleven o'clock last night was again in the lock-up.

ALDERMAN TAYLOR yesterday caused the arrest of Thomas Dunn, charged with surety of the peace, on oath of Anna Weisengrund. The defendant is accused of assaulting the prosecutrix very bad names. Hearing to-day.

THE remains of deceased persons continue to be found where Pennsylvania street is being graded on Camanche Hill. The property formerly belonged to Jos. Ewalt, who had often maintained that the place had once been used as a burying ground.

MRS. WEISE, who cut her throat some days ago in East Liberty, died yesterday morning. Before her death she told her husband where he had secreted hundred dollars hidden, and also that she had one hundred dollars on deposit in the Lawrence Savings-bank.

BEFORE Alderman Johnston, John Evans charged H. A. Koontz with false pretenses in selling him a horse for seventy-five dollars, which he represented as sound, but which afterwards turned out to be decidedly unsound. The defendant will endeavor to straighten this one-horse case up to-day.

THEY HAY Alderman Anderson caused the arrest of a colored girl named Mary O'Brian, on the charge of stealing a ring, some spoons, a watch and other articles from Mrs. May, residing on Fourth avenue. The stolen articles have been restored Mrs. May refused to prosecute.

SAMUEL HENRY and J. Knight figure as prosecutor and defendant in two assault and battery cases before Alderman O'Donnel, each having sued the other for the same offense. That is fight in Shepherdstrer's mill, where they are both employed, with the results noted. Hearings on Saturday.

ALDERMAN McMASTER, yesterday, committed Jos. Rabbe, who accused Adam Wendel of the larceny as bailee of a silver watch. He borrowed the watch to wind it up, and forgot to return it. He was arrested, and not being able to produce the timepiece, he was committed for a hearing.

A COLORED lady washer named Thos. Benton and a colored house cleaner named Maria Harrison are "in the air" to-day, the two were pursuing their several occupations in a house on Webster avenue, when, as Maria alleges, Benton attempted to outrage her person. Benton is accused of having struck and held for a hearing to-day before Alderman Shore.

THEODORE S. WILSON, Esq., of the firm of Wilson & Ingram, lumber merchants, of Clarion, is now in this city, stopping at the Robinson House. His firm is one of the heaviest dealers in white pine lumber, shipping this season about 400,000 feet of sawed lumber down in good condition, and free from accidents.

TWENTY-THREE performers appeared at the Mayor's matinee yesterday. Daniel Robb and Patrick Hinchy were arrested by the Police for drunk and disorderly," and in default of paying a forfeit therefor, were allowed to visit the county prison for a month. The other characters were but indifferently rendered and leniently disposed of.

THE Alumni of the Western Theological Seminary convened yesterday morning at ten o'clock in the First Presbyterian Church. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. Calvin Cutler, D.D., of Meadville, Dr. Elliott and others. The meeting adjourned shortly after noon to Hartje's Hall, where the alumni partook of a collation that had been spread. The affair was a very enjoyable one.

AMONG the bills passed by the late Legislature was one incorporating the Russian Bath Company of Pittsburgh. This is an enterprise that deserves to receive the support of the people. The Russian bath is not only a luxury but highly conducive to health. Mr. R. H. Smith has been selected to place the stock, and with his well known energy we look for it to be taken up and placed to remain long on the market. He will give full particulars that all may have an opportunity to subscribe at a low figure, and are destined to great popularity.

AFTER a rest of several months the notorious Mollie Oliver was arrested last night on a charge of drunkenness and disorderly conduct. She was walking along the street, amusing herself by rendering a pathetic melody in the highest strain of her vocal abilities when the rain began to fall. She suddenly appreciating the drenching man with an unraised umbrella, and demanded the aforesaid. The peacable gentleman proved to be a sub-policeman, who gallantly escorted Mollie to the central station house, where she was locked up for a hearing this morning.

ROUG